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TALKS WITH THE LEADERS

MARK HANNA MEETS COMMITTEEMEN AND OTHER REPUBLICANS.

Money Matters and Other Things Under Discussion—Cornelius N. Bliss Again Chosen Treasurer of the National Body—Mr. Hobart to Look After the Campaign in the East—Reports from the Various States—Southern Men Confident.

Mark Hanna got down to active campaign work for McKinley yesterday. He was astir early at the Waldorf, had chats with Warner Miller and others before noon, and soon after luncheon he drove down to 1 Madison Avenue, where he has secured headquarters for the National Committee.

He sent word to the visiting statesmen who had been summoned to the city to consult with the chief to meet him there and not at the Waldorf. These visiting statesmen included the members of the National Committee and the Executive Committee from the Eastern States and a few others who had been called here by Mr. Hanna.

Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President, came from Bluff Point, on Lake Champlain, to confer with the leaders. Mr. Hobart said he would not return to his Summer home, but would remain here to take an active part in the business of the campaign.

Senator Quay interrupted his vacation to come to this city, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins hurried here from West Virginia to take part in the deliberations.

Mr. Hanna held two meetings yesterday in his headquarters building. The first was of the National Committeemen from the Eastern and other adjacent States, and the second was of the members of the Executive Committee who were in the city, and which was attended only by Mr. Hanna, Senator Quay, and one or two others.

After this Executive Committee meeting Mr. Hanna announced that Cornelius N. Bliss had been chosen as Treasurer of the National Committee, and that J. A. Rogers had been elected to fill the vacancy in the National Committee from the State of Utah.

The general conference of the National Committeemen and visiting statesmen lasted from 2 o'clock until after 6. The rooms selected for the headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, were not ready, but Mr. Hanna secured temporary accommodations on the second floor of the building. Many of the conferrees had difficulty in securing admission to the building, owing to the mistaken zeal of the attendants, and the result was that a representative of the committee apologized for the manner in which persons who had business with the committee were treated.

It was so warm that several of the men who attended the general conference divested themselves of their coats and went about in their shirtsleeves. Senator Quay was one of the coatless conferrees. He sat near Mark Hanna and Mr. Hobart. Mr. Quay was particularly anxious to know what the feeling in New-York State was. He expressed the belief that Bryan's vote would be very light here. Further than that he would not talk for publication.

Among those at the conference were Frederick S. Gibbs, National Committeeman from this State; Cornelius N. Bliss, W. B Scott of West Virginia, Gen. W. M. Osborne and Chairman Lyman of the State Committee of Massachusetts, Gen. Charles R. Brayton of Rhode Island, Gen. George E. Bowden of Virginia, Senator-elect Wellington of Maryland, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, J. G. Long of Florida, ex-Congressman Edward Waddill of Virginia, W. B. Plunkett of Massachusetts, J. H. Wilson of Delaware, J. A. Geary of Maryland, Judge Franklin Fort of New-Jersey, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, and ex-National Committeeman F. S. Wetherbee of Port Huron, N. Y.

Each State was called on in turn for a statement of existing conditions. Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker made a very long speech about the manufacturing interests, and Mr. Lyman of Massachusetts and ex-Gov. Cheney of New-Hampshire also made long statements. There was an effort to learn what amount of money would be needed in the different States, but the conferrees were very chary in talking about this.

Gen. Brayton of Rhode Island said that his State did not need any financial help, and that it would be able to chip in $1.50 to the general fund, if not more. Gen. Brayton got more applause than any of the other speakers.

The real purpose of the meeting was to discuss money matters and to give Mr. Hanna a chance to learn the drift in the various States represented. Most of those who were present refused to talk. It was ascertained that Mr. Gibbs predicted that McKinley would easily carry New-York, and that C. N. Bliss coincided fully with everything Mr. Gibbs said.

The Platt men profess to be satisfied with the re-election of Mr. Bliss as Treasurer of the National Committee. If they are not, they are not saying so. Mr. Gibbs had a very long private talk with Mr. Hanna. It is assumed that in this talk he represented Mr. Platt.

The conferrees from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware predicted great results in their States for McKinley. Mr. Hanna was busy at the Waldorf last night seeing Southern statesmen. He said the campaign of education would now go on continuously, and that there was to be no let-up until election day. There would not be many developments, he said, until the political kaleidoscope had been given a few more turns.

It was learned last night that Mr. Hanna desires to have a great mass meeting in the city at which the speakers shall be ex-President Harrison and Chauncey M. Depew. That was one of the reasons for Mr. Hanna's midnight visit to the ex-President and Mr. Wanamaker at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday.

There is no record that Mr. Platt and Mr. Hanna have met. Mr. Hanna's friends seem to be unduly sensitive when Mr. Platt's name is mentioned. They seem to fear that some one is going to trap them into some criticism of Mr. Platt. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hanna is anxious for peace with Mr. Platt. They probably will meet in a day or two, if they have not done so privately already.

Abner McKinley, Major McKinley's brother, spent some time at the Waldorf last night with Gen. Osborne and Mr. Hanna. The Union Veteran Legion will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel to-day to indorse McKinley. The Republican College League will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It was decided yesterday that Mr. Hobart should practically run the campaign in the East. He will sleep at his home in Paterson, but will spend most of his time in this city.

Senator Elkins seemed very confident yesterday that McKinley would carry West Virginia. He said:

"The sentiment in West Virginia is for sound money and protection. We had a State Convention the other day in Parkersburg and nominated a Republican candidate for Governor. I never saw such enthusiasm, and I tell you the Republicans will surely carry the State."

"You see, at the convention we had a chance to find out what the people in the fifty-four counties of the State thought of the silver question and the platforms of the two parties. The report from every county is most favorable, and I have no hesitency in placing West Virginia in the Republican column. Why, great heavens! the people there must have moderate protection. They have coal, iron, and lumber and other products to protect. And they also want sound money."

"How about the Democrats in West Virginia?"

"Senator Faulkner is for gold, and I see the sound-money Democrats of West Virginia will meet next Tuesday. I do not think a third ticket would help us any. As to the election in the country I believe the people will repudiate the anarchistic platform named at Chicago. The Republicans will carry Indiana, Illinois, and all those Western Middle States, and elect McKinley and Hobart."

A BUSY DAY FOR McKINLEY.

Receives a Visit from College Boys and Makes a Speech.

CANTON, Ohio, July 29.—A committee representing the Republican Club of the University of Chicago arrived to-day and presented to Major McKinley a bust of himself, made by Hans Hirsch, a member of the club. The committee consisted of Messrs. H. L. Ickes, G. W. Axelson, and U. N. Kelso, the club's President. Mr. Ickes was spokesman. He said, in part:

We come as the representatives of the host of young Republicans who are enrolled in our colleges to-day. We come because we are patriots, because the modern college man takes an especial interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his country.

Major McKinley, in response, spoke as follows:

It gives me very great pleasure to meet the committee from the Republican Club of the University of Chicago, and I cannot forbear to say that if the Republican Party is to continue its progress of power and usefulness, it must be through the conscience and intelligence of the people. It is, indeed, a good omen to find the young gentlemen of the many colleges of the United States joining themselves in Republican organizations to sustain Republican principles and the National honor, and there is no class of men more potent than those who go out of the colleges to every county and State of the Union. They wield a mighty power, and it is fortunate for the country that so many of them are enlisted this year for the principles of good government for which our party stands. I am glad to know that Republican principles are such that they can be submitted with safety and confidence to the intelligence of the educated men of the country.

I am pleased, of course, with the bust which you have been pleased to bring me, and I accept it in the spirit in which it has been presented to me. I beg that you convey to the artist and members of the Republican Club of the University of Chicago my sincere thanks for this remembrance.

Other callers at the McKinley residence to-day included Congressman J. A. Pickler of South Dakota, Major Joseph McDowell of the same State, and John Hadcock, a business man of New-York and Pittsburg. Mr. Hadcock thinks there is a good deal of energetic talk about silver in the West, where he has been traveling, but says, when the people take a sober second thought, in the vast majority of cases they will vote for sound money.

Representative Pickler has faith in the Republicans of South Dakota, and told Major McKinley that the State would give him its Electoral vote.

IOWA WILL VOTE RIGHT.

Senator Allison Confident It Will Declare Against Free Silver.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Senator Allison is going to an Eastern Summer resort where he will stay two or three weeks preparing himself physically for active participation in the political campaign. In his room at the Auditorium Annex last night he received some personal and political friends, among them being Chief Heath of the National Publication and Printing Bureau, with whom he conferred as to plans for the most effective campaign literature to be sent to the electors of Iowa.

"The free-silver coinage question is an old one," said the Senator. "It is the underlying principle of greenbackism. It has been discussed in one guise or another in campaigns for years. I have found some silver sentiment among the Republicans of my State, chiefly among the farmers, but it will be overcome with plenty of good literature and by the arguments of speakers among the wavering ones. They will be found voting right on election day, and I have no doubt that Iowa will give its Electoral vote for Major McKinley.

"Of course, the Republicans cannot quietly sit down and await victory. It will not come that way. I have found and learned of many Democrats among the farmers and in the cities who are going to vote for McKinley because of the Republican declaration for sound money. I shall take the stump in Iowa after returning from the East and speak outside the State if I am wanted."

COLORADO REPUBLICANS FOR GOLD.

Majority of the State Committee Declares for McKinley.

DENVER, Col., July 29.—The Republican State Central Committee, by a vote of 48 to 37, to-day adopted a resolution indorsing the St. Louis platform, and the nominees, McKinley and Hobart, and urging the State Convention to select Presidential electors pledged to vote for the candidates of the National Republican Party.

This result, however, was not obtained until three hours had been consumed in the most bitter debate, replete with personal abuse and displays of passion. Irving Howbert, Chairman, retired from the chair when this vote was announced, he having previously indicated a desire to resign from the office, and J. W. L. Hodges was elected to succeed him.

The new Chairman announced as a rule to be observed that all members of the State Committee who did not intend to vote for McKinley and Hobart would not be recognized, and he asked them to leave the room, adding that should they decline to do this he would neither recognize them nor permit their votes to be recorded.

This was a firebrand which caused an instantaneous explosion, and personal violence seemed imminent. A woman member calmed the angry men by securing the floor and begging the committee to listen to her. Then she asked the Chairman to give the bolters time to repent. This sally quieted the men considerably, and after protests had been made by many of Mr. Hodges's supporters he withdrew the ruling.

A motion to delegate the powers of the committee to a sub-committee of five, with full executive power, was presented, but, under protest, it was amended to the extent that the committee report its action to the whole committee.

The full committee is in session to-night.

SENTENCED FRIENDS TO PRISON.

Bitter Duty of Pittsburg Judges Toward Moreland and House.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The Criminal Courtroom was thronged this morning with spectators, composed principally of members of the Allegheny County bar, who had assembled in anticipation of the passing of sentence upon ex-City Attorney William C. Moreland and his assistant, William H. House.

Judges Porter and Kennedy were on the bench. Major Moreland was first addressed, and sentence was passed by Judge Kennedy that he should undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of three years, pay a fine of $26,652.74, (the amount of his confessed his embezzlement,) and costs of the prosecution.

William H. House, Major Moreland's assistant during his fourteenth term as legal adviser for the city, was then sentenced to pay $1,000 fine, costs of the prosecution, and to serve a term of two years and three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Major Moreland was at once removed to the county jail, and preparations were begun for his removal to the penitentiary. Sheriff Richards took charge of Mr. House. Strenuous efforts are being made for a stay in his case pending the action of the Superior Court on an appeal.

Every person in the courtroom during the proceedings was a personal friend and colaborer with the defendants.

Judges Porter and Kennedy fully indorsed the sentiments expressed by the attorneys representing Messrs. Moreland and House, as they eloquently pleaded the cause of their clients. They stated that their personal feelings and sympathies with the defendants only added intensity to the bitterness of the duty they were compelled to perform.

The scene, in this respect was impressive and remarkable.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Eleventh Iowa	Silver	A. Van Wagenen
Seventh Indiana	Democrat	J. C. Ridpath
Eleventh Illinois	Democrat	C. M. Gordon
Third Nebraska	Silver	Samuel Maxwell

TO KEEP THE BUILDING

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS STRUCTURE WILL NOT BE SOLD.

The Special Committee of the General Assembly, After Long Conference with the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, So Decides—A Vote of Confidence in the Boards—Ex-President Harrison a Member of the Committee.

The special committee of eleven appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly at its recent session in Saratoga to consider and report on the advisability of selling or retaining the new Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, met yesterday and decided in favor of the retention of the big building.

The committee held a preliminary conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning, but the members did not sit down to work until 2 o'clock in the Presbyterian Building.

Among those present as members of the committee were ex-President Harrison, the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, John Wanamaker, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Thomas McDougall, L. D. Huey, H. B. Silliman, and R. S. Williams. There were also present many members of the two boards having the real estate in charge, who announced that they were prepared to reply to all queries which might be addressed to them for the information of the Committee of Eleven. Among them were J. E. Parsons, J. C. Brown, Thomas S. Hastings, George Alexander, Edward Wells, and D. R. James.

The afternoon session continued nearly three hours. After the adjournment, the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, who presided, said to a reporter: "We have had a pleasant and harmonious conference. Good feeling has prevailed. There has been a desire on the part of the members of the two boards to give us all the information we required."

The committee met again by itself at 8 o'clock last evening in one of the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they remained in session until 10:30 o'clock. The result was a decision in favor of retaining the building. The Rev. Dr. Withrow, the Chairman, gave out for publication an official statement, as follows:

"The Committee of Eleven appointed at the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to confer with the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions and advise as to the proper course to be pursued with reference to the new building, 156 Fifth Avenue, held its first meeting in New-York City on the evening of July 28 and continued in session through Wednesday, the 29th. There were present J. L. Withrow, Benjamin Harrison, J. A. Beaver, Thomas Ewing, A. B. Williams, H. B. Silliman, Thomas McDougall, and S. B. Huey. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court was absent on business in Virginia, and Alexander MacDonald was in Europe.

"The committee examined the properties at 53 and 156 Fifth Avenue. In the afternoon the committee met the members of the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions and held a conference lasting three hours. The conference was harmonious and satisfactory.

"The members of the committee present desire to express to the membership of the church their full confidence in the integrity, fidelity, good faith, and loyal service of the members of the boards in the administration of their trust, including the erection of the new building at 156 Fifth Avenue, and they earnestly trust that the Church will unhesitatingly sustain the causes of home and foreign missions and give the financial support necessary to prosecute the work of the two boards and relieve them from the existing indebtedness which embarrasses them in their current work. The committee has provided for a sub-committee of three to formulate a full report, to be submitted to a meeting of the full committee at an early date.

JOHN L. WITHROW.

It was stated that the Committee of Eleven virtually decided against all effort to sell the new building and decried the proposition to have the boards go back to the old house.

BUILDING OF ELEVATORS DEFERRED

Brooklyn Company That Is Afraid of the Silver Outlook.

The Bush Company, Limited, owns the Independent Stores, at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. It had decided to erect several iron and steel grain elevators, which, with the land, would cost $700,000, but owing to the present political uncertainty the company has decided not to erect the elevators until it knows how the election is going.

Irving T. Bush, the President of the company, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"I don't care to advertise the fact that we have abandoned our scheme to build these grain elevators, although I am a gold-standard man and would do almost anything to advance the cause. It is true the free-silver craze is the principal reason for our abandonment of this scheme, but there are several minor reasons in connection with the grain trade. Other business houses and companies besides ours have put off contemplated investments of capital on account of this free-silver craze, and I don't believe there is a business man of means who is not holding back some development or extension of plant for the same reason.

"Everybody is waiting until this question is settled, and in all business circles the same state of affairs exists. I was out in Denver recently and talked business with an ardent free-silver man, who tried to convert me. The business was in the nature of a contract in which he received a payment yearly, and I noticed that he wanted to have a gold clause put in the contract. I pointed out this inconsistency to him, but he wouldn't see it. That is the way with all these free-silver men."

ENGINE FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Of Five Men Who Go Down with the Locomotive Three Are Killed.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—A locomotive went through the Vandalia Railroad Bridge, over Walnut Fork, last night, killing three men.

The run was being made to see if the track was safe after the heavy rain. Five men were aboard the engine when it went down. Engineer Frank Bowman of Terre Haute escaped with a few bruises. Road Supervisor J. S. Brouthers was severely injured. The killed are:

HIBBER, —, fireman, of Logansport.
FOWLER, N. B., conductor, of Terre Haute.
McKENZIE, Charles, brakeman, of Terre Haute.

Fowler's body is yet in the creek under the engine.

Seized a Lot of Gold Bugs.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—Twenty gross of campaign badges and the dies from which they were struck were seized by a United States Secret Service agent at the factory of Conlan & O'Neil, on Lawrence Street, last night because the badge was an imitation of a United States coin. They consisted of metal bugs and pigs. From the tail of each bug and pig was suspended a small imitation of a gold dollar, which the Government objected to.

Many Candidates Fail.

ALBANY, July 29.—The result of the civil service examination of candidates for inspectors on the canal improvements under the nine-million-dollar appropriation was made public to-day. Forty-three inspectors of masonry passed and 105 failed; 38 inspectors of timber work passed and 77 failed; 13 inspectors of iron and steel work passed and 88 failed; 28 inspectors of earthwork passed and 86 failed. Of the 477 persons who tried the examination 122 passed and 355 failed.

BUFFALO MAY LOSE IT YET

Time or Place of Democratic Convention Must Be Changed.

ALBANY, July 29.—The Democratic Convention may not meet at Buffalo, and may not meet on the 16th of September.

The call for that date and place was duly issued by the committee when it met in New-York Tuesday. Since then it has been learned by the party leaders and those who have already endeavored to get rooms in Buffalo for general or particular occupancy, that a National conclave of doctors and a gathering of carpenters from all over the country have arranged to meet in Buffalo during the week selected for the convention.

What is worse, the medical men and the knights of the saw and chisel have taken time by the forelock, and have engaged the most desirable apartments in all the hotels, from the Iroquois and all the other first-class hotels down through the other grades of hotels, until there is very poor picking left for the Democratic delegates, newspaper men, politicians, friends, and boomers of the candidates, and the usual crowd that attends a political convention.

The hall for the accommodation of the delegates in convention assembled can be secured, but that is about all.

This little difficulty may send the convention to Saratoga, as the United States and Grand Union will keep open for the convention, if desired. The State Committee will not have to act again, and it is believed that no meeting will be called. The matter will be discussed by wire and letter, and it is believed Chairman Hinkley will call on each member to vote on the proposition to change the place of meeting to Saratoga or to some other city; or, if this is not deemed best, a vote may be taken on a change of date for holding the convention in Buffalo.

It is not expected that any accommodations can be found in the Queen City of the Lakes that would be acceptable to all who wish to attend this very important State Convention of the Democrats for the week named in the official call.

WHAT WILL HOKE SMITH DO?

An Impression in Washington that a Cabinet Change Impends.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—One of the most interesting unsolved problems in Washington to-day is the question whether Hoke Smith of Georgia has resigned, or is about to resign, as Secretary of the Interior.

There is a widely prevailing impression that the President's action to-day in selecting a West Virginia man, at the request of Postmaster General Wilson, for Union Pacific Railroad Director, an office under the control of the Interior Department, was intended as a direct snub to Secretary Smith, and was meant to be so regarded by him, especially as there does not appear to have been any pretense by the President of asking the advice of the Secretary of the Interior on the matter.

Mr. Cleveland's known views against the free coinage of silver were entirely in accord with those expressed by his Secretary of the Interior in his recent joint discussion with ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia. But the fact that Mr. Smith's newspaper, The Atlanta Journal, has since come out in favor of Bryan and Sewall and free silver, and the further fact that Mr. Smith himself is advertised to open the campaign in favor of Bryan and free silver at Augusta, Ga., on the 12th of August next, have naturally revived the rumors that Mr. Smith's resignation as a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet will either be requested or enforced within a very few days.

Secretary Smith being asked this evening whether it was true that he proposed to go to Gray Gables for consultation with President Cleveland prior to entering upon the Georgia campaign, declined to make any statement for publication.

BRAVE RESCUE BY A POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Louldwood and Her Baby Saved from Drowning.

Fully thirty members of Park Lodge, F. and A. M., called at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night to testify to the bravery of Officer Francis Finnegan, who a short time before saved one life and had made herculean efforts to save two.

The members of the lodge and their friends, to the number of over 1,500, arrived at the West Forty-fourth Street dock on the iron steamboat Sirius from an excursion to Roton Point about 9 o'clock last night. The dock was densely crowded, and six policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station had great difficulty in keeping order.

Mrs. Agnes Louldwood of 355 West Forty-seventh Street and her three-year-old daughter Lizzie were pushed overboard in the crush. Policeman Finnegan pushed through the crowd and leaped after them, coming up within a stroke or two of Mrs. Louldwood. As Officer Finnegan grasped her by the arm she lost her hold upon the little girl, who drifted away. The officer tried to reach the child, but in vain, so he turned and brought the mother to the dock.

In the meantime Deckhand Edward Malone had sprung from the steamer's deck and swum after the child. He caught her near the Forty-fifth Street dock, and a few seconds later the two were taken into a boat and the little girl was saved.

ALABAMA IN DOUBT.

Both Populists and Democrats Expect Victory Next Monday.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—Gen. James B. Weaver, who came to Alabama yesterday in the interests of the Populist-Republican State ticket, is showing a menacing attitude toward the Democrats. He demands the assurance of an absolutely fair election next Monday, in default of which he threatens that the Populists will fuse with the Republicans on their Electoral ticket and cast their votes for McKinley.

Weaver has telegraphed National Chairman Jones to come to Alabama and urge the Democrats to make the election fair. He gives it out that if the election shall be fair, the Alabama Populists will support Bryan to a man, and also will caucus with silver Democrats in the State Legislature to secure a silver successor to Senator Pugh; otherwise, he says, they will work with the Republicans to administer rebuke to fraud.

Weaver also is working to secure a silver majority in the Legislature.

The whole South is interested in the Alabama campaign. It is said by Southern politicians that as Alabama shall go so the other Gulf States will go.

The Populists predict they will carry the State by 50,000 majority if they shall get a fair count. Democrats make the same claim and have the State machinery to back them.

Trolley Upsets a Funeral Coach.

While a coach containing Simon Tascowitz of Watkins Avenue, near Blake Avenue, Brooklyn, driven by Max Falander of Sutter Avenue, was returning from a funeral yesterday afternoon it was upset by Trolley Car No. 403 of the Nostrand Avenue Line at the Eastern Parkway. Michael Morris, the motorman, claimed the coach was driven directly in front of the car, and that he had no opportunity to stop in time to prevent the accident.

Falander was thrown into the street. He received several wounds about the head and body, and was taken to St. John's Hospital. Tascowitz escaped injury and went home. The coach was badly damaged.

Demand for the New Bill.

A package containing $8,000 of the new issue of one-dollar silver certificates reached the Sub-Treasury from Washington yesterday. The package was opened and the new notes were paid out over the counter to all persons who had the requisite collaterals to exchange for them. Inasmuch as there was an eager popular demand for the notes as novelties for the time being, no large amount was paid to any one person. For an hour or more there was a long line of applicants leading up to the paying teller's window. Nearly the entire batch of $8,000 was distributed during the day, making about $16,000 of the new one-dollar silver certificates now in circulation in this city.

MORTON WILLING TO RUN

WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE HIS NAME ON A SOUND-MONEY TICKET.

Nebraska Friends of the Secretary of Agriculture Will Urge that He Be Made the Third-Party Presidential Candidate—To Hold a Conference in Omaha—Morton to Publish a Letter Stating His Position—Hot Fight Against Bryan in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 29.—Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton will be a candidate for the sound-money Democracy nomination for the Presidency. A conference attended by Mr. Morton and a number of prominent Democrats of the State opposed to Bryan was held at Nebraska City Sunday, and it was decided at this conference that Mr. Morton's candidacy should be pushed.

Every effort was made to keep this fact secret, but somebody disclosed it.

Mr. Morton, it is said, will write a letter announcing that he would accept the nomination.

The sound-money Democrats of the State favor putting up both State and National tickets. A conference of the leaders will be held in Omaha in a few days to decide upon the date for the State Convention.

MARTIN THINKS McKINLEY WILL WIN

But the Republicans Must Make a Fight in the Middle West.

BOSTON, July 29.—Euclid Martin of Omaha, Chairman of the Gold Democratic State Committee of Nebraska, was in this city this morning on his way to New-York. He said in regard to the political situation:

"I think McKinley will be elected next Fall if the Republicans carry on the fight where and as they ought to. By this condition I mean that the great contest will be in West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and some of the States near those. I believe most if not all of them are certain to go for McKinley if the Republicans carry on the right sort of a campaign.

"Most people think McKinley is 'talking through his hat' when he says the tariff is the great issue in this campaign, but he knows what he is talking about. In West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio the miners and workingmen generally think they must have a high tariff in order to keep up and perhaps increase their wages, and they look on McKinley as the apostle of protection. They will not listen to talk about sound money, free silver, or anything else but the tariff, and that is why McKinley is right when he says that, in some sections of the country at least, the tariff will be the chief issue, and on that issue I believe all the States I have mentioned are reasonably certain to go for McKinley.

"It seems to me there is no danger that Bryan will carry any of the Eastern States. I have nothing to say against Bryan personally, but I do not think he is a great man.

"My impression is that the free-silver craze has reached its height in the West and has already begun to go backward."

GOOD REPORTS FROM MANY STATES.

Telegrams to Executive Committee of the Sound-Money Democracy.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Messrs. Bynum of Indiana and Robbins of Illinois, members of the National Executive Committee of the sound-money Democracy, were in conference at headquarters most of to-day, working on the organization in numerous States, receiving telegrams on the subject, and sending others to leaders in the new-party movement, who are taking the initiative.

N. Matthews, Jr., ex-Mayor of Boston, sent word that he was coming to the National Committee meeting at Indianapolis as the representative of Massachusetts. William H. Creamer of Bethel, Vt., who was a delegate to Chicago, wired that a National Committee member would be sent from Vermont, and that he would be named at a conference to be held next Tuesday, which also would perfect a State organization.

T. P. Linn, who was one of the Ohio delegates to the Chicago Convention, wired the committee that there would be a meeting of Ohio sound-money Democrats at Columbus next Saturday to choose a committeeman.

Frank H. Jackson of Providence telegraphed that Rhode Island Democrats were perfecting plans to participate in the third-ticket movement and name a committeeman.

From W. B. Haldeman, publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal, came a telegram assuring the proposed ticket a large Kentucky vote.

Gordon Woodbury, owner of The Manchester (N. H.) Union, wired that organization in that State was under way, and a representative would be sent to Indianapolis.

LITTLE HELP IN FLORIDA.

Sound-Money Democrats There Yield to the Majority.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 29.—W. D. Chipley, who has been classed among the gold-standard leaders of Florida, has received a telegram from Gen. E. S. Bragg, dated Chicago, and asking in behalf of the sound-money Democracy, "Who is the right man to organize Florida sound-money Democrats for the third ticket?"

To this telegram Mr. Chipley has sent the following answer:

Disruption of the Democratic organization means more harm to the South than people of the North can understand. The Democratic Party has ever been the bulwark of the liberties of our people, and I do not believe 500 Democrats in Florida will support the third ticket you propose, if nominated. I know of no Democrat of prominence or influence in Florida available for your purpose. Florida will stand by the Chicago nominees by enormous majorities and will maintain Democratic supremacy in domestic affairs.

Mr. Chipley hopes to be United States Senator. This may have some connection with his abandonment of the sound-money cause.

Pennsylvania Will Be Represented.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—John C. Bullitt and George F. Baer were appointed to-day a committee of the Philadelphia sound-money Democrats to attend the meeting in Indianapolis Aug. 7 of the National Committee of the Sound-Money Democracy.

It was stated to-day at a meeting of the sound-money Democrats that the gold sentiment had become strong throughout Bucks, Berks, and other eastern counties. Mr. Bullitt said it far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee.

MAD DOG ON THE EAST SIDE.

Killed After He Had Bitten a Man and a Boy.

A small black-and-tan dog, after biting a boy and a man met death at the hands of Policeman Creedy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station last night, in the Bohemian district, on Seventy-fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues. The black-and-tan ran down that street snapping at everything in his way, and frothing at the mouth.

He bit the right hand of a sixteen-year-old boy severely, but the boy was spirited away by some Bohemians, and the police have not been able to find him.

Joseph Yost, a plasterer, twenty-five years old, of 227 East Seventy-third Street, was also bitten. Yost had his wound cauterized at a near-by drug store. When the policeman appeared the dog sprang at him, and the officer fired two shots, killing him instantly.

"TOM" WATSON'S POSITION.

Thinks Sewall Should Withdraw and Get Out of His Way.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—An Atlanta paper desiring to learn just what Thomas E. Watson, the People's Party Vice Presidential nominee, thinks of the political situation, telegraphed him to-day as follows:

In your letter sent out last night from Augusta you say that if the Democrats are ready for a fair division of Electors so are you, and if not then two sets of Electors will be put in the field.

Please wire upon receipt of this your idea of a fair division. On the basis of what vote do you think apportionment of Electors in the several States should be made?

Kindly define your position on this point in order that we may give it publicity.

To this Mr. Watson replied:

Replying to yours, I state that what I have heretofore said was based upon the idea that your party would show some patriotism and retire Mr. Sewall. If he remains on the ticket and your party declines the St. Louis overtures, there can be no division on Electors. There can only be a straight fight.

The Democratic managers must not demand that the Populists do all the yielding. You must do some of it yourselves.

Sewall can come off the ticket without hurting his party.

My withdrawal would kill mine.

Our people cannot be led to the support of Bryan and Sewall.

Unless Sewall retires, the masses of our party will, in my judgment, demand a straight Populist ticket. THOMAS E. WATSON.

Upon receipt of this another telegram was sent to Mr. Watson as follows:

Your telegram does not answer our question. In your statement sent out last night, you say that unless Sewall retires, you know of but two plans—first, two distinct Electoral tickets, and, second, Electoral tickets composed partly of Democrats and partly of Populists.

On the basis that neither you nor Mr. Sewall can, nor will, retire, how can fusion on Electoral ticket be accomplished, and on the basis of what vote should apportionment between Populists and Democrats be made.

Mr. Watson up to midnight had not replied to this last telegram.

A GERMAN GUNBOAT LOST.

Seventy-five of Her Officers and Men Drowned.

BERLIN, July 29.—Telegrams received at the Admiralty from Che-Foo, China, report the loss of the German gunboat Iltis in the Yellow Sea.

Seventy-five persons lost their lives, including all the officers. Only ten of the crew saved their lives. They have landed on the Southeast Promontory.

The Iltis was lost July 23 at a point ten miles north of the Southeast Promontory, which is a low reef-girted island lying about thirty miles southeast of the Shan-Tung Promontory.

The Iltis was a single-screw, iron vessel of 480 tons, and was built at Dantzic in 1878. She was 139 feet 1 inch long, 25 feet 3 inches beam, and her main draught of water was 10 feet 8 inches. Her engine was of 340 indicated horse power, and her speed was 9.5 knots. She mounted only two guns.

The Reichsanzeiger, the official paper, publishes this afternoon a dispatch from Emperor William, who is now on a yachting cruise in northern waters, expressing his sympathy with the navy in the loss of the Iltis and with the relatives of those who were lost. The message is addressed to Admiral von Knorr, Chief of the Baltic Naval Station.

ELECTRIC MOTOR SETS OIL ABLAZE.

Horse Roasted, Three Persons Burned, and Two Others Hurt.

DETROIT, July 29.—A Mount Clemens motor car struck an oil wagon on Gratiot Avenue this morning, demolishing it and severely injuring the driver, John Donlon.

The oil spread over the pavement, and the next car which passed the spot ignited it. In a second the street was ablaze. A butcher wagon standing near was surrounded by the flames, and the driver, Tony Henk, severely burned before he could escape. The horse was nearly roasted alive, and had to be killed.

Gertie Denz, a twelve-year-old girl, who jumped from the car, struck on her head and was severely injured and burned. A boy named Thielens, who also jumped from the car, was slightly injured. Henry Trapp, a fireman, was thrown off a hose cart and had his collar bone broken and was otherwise injured.

The flames were subdued before they could spread to adjoining property.

HANNA RECOGNIZES ADDICKS.

Representative Willis the Regular Candidate in Delaware.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Representative Willis of Delaware, who, while not taking part in the Addicks-Higgins contest in that State, was renominated by the Addicks Convention held recently at Dover, was among the callers to-day and had a talk with Vice Chairman Apsley in regard to the factional fight and the political conditions in Delaware. After telegraphic communication with Chairman Hanna of the National Republican Committee, the Congressional Committee placed all the campaign material for Delaware in the hands of Mr. Willis, which practically recognizes him as the Republican nominee for Congress in that State.

ZURICH IN AN UPROAR.

Troops Guard the Streets and Residents Flee the Town.

ZURICH, July 29.—The excitement aroused here by the killing of a Swiss by Italians, which resulted in rioting on Saturday and again on Monday, still continues, and the streets are occupied by troops.

Crowds of Italians are gathered at the railway station awaiting an opportunity to leave the city, and it is estimated that 6,000 are making preparations to depart.

The proprietors of the various Italian lodging houses, fearing that their property would be damaged, turned their loggers into the streets, and 1,500 of those thus rendered homeless were obliged to camp in the woods in the vicinity of the town.

Hand Car Run Down by Train.

Four Central Railroad of New-Jersey workmen, who had been sent to West Bergen to mend a switch on the Newark and New-York Branch, were returning to the station on a hand car last night when the car was struck by a train, and thrown from the track. All the workmen escaped but Patrick Morley of 254 Van Horne Street, whose right leg was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The contest over the distribution of the estate of J. B. Hoyt, the millionaire, which has been in progress in Stamford, Conn., for seven years, has been settled. The petition of Timothy Porter, for the removal of Schuyler Merritt and Thomas G. Ritch, the other executors, has been withdrawn. Experts will go over the accounts at once, and all except the Frederick Maxwel Hoyt trust and the Mrs. J. B. Hoyt trust, which cannot be closed, will be settled.

—John J. Wilkinson, aged fifteen, was shot by his brother Joseph, aged thirteen, in New-Haven yesterday. He may die. The boys found a revolver in a room at their home and were playing with it when the shooting occurred. Joseph is being held to await the result of his brother's injuries.

—Albert Turner's house and farm buildings in Townsend, Mass., were burned yesterday while the family was away. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

NO DEBASED CURRENCY

DEMOCRATIC HONEST MONEY LEAGUE OF AMERICA FORMED.

Meeting at Which Much Enthusiasm Was Shown—Cheering Telegrams from Other States—Major John Byrne, the President, Declared No Middle Ground Exists for Honest, Patriotic Democrats—The Chicago Platform Severely Condemned.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America organized at a meeting last night in the Plaza Hotel. There was not a large attendance at the meeting, doubtless owing to the intense heat, but those present were very earnest in their proffers of help to defeat the election of Bryan and Sewall.

L. J. Callanan called the meeting to order, and F. R. Pemberton, on behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the report of that committee, nominating the following officers: President—Major John Byrne; Vice Presidents—L. J. Callanan, John Crane, Robert McGuinnis, Henry D. McCord, James S. Coleman, Thomas W. Hynes, George B. Robinson, Herman Rohrs, Julius D. Mahrs, William J. Young, John McAnerney, Alfred Bishop Mason, F. R. Pemberton, Oliver P. Buel, and Charles V. Fornes; Treasurer—Roswell P. Flower; Secretary—John J. Rooney.

When the question came up on the adoption of the report and the election of

child Tuesday night issued a call for a meeting of the Committee of Seven at his office, 46 Wall Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At the meeting the committee will consider the advisability of going to Indianapolis to take part in the conference of sound-money Democrats to be held there Aug. 7. Some of the members and alternates are out of the city, but it is thought that ten of the fourteen will be present.

The committee members and alternates are as follows: Members—Charles S. Fairchild, Edward M. Shepard, R. A. Widenmann, F. D. Locke, John De Witt Warner, F. W. Hinrichs, and Charles Tracey. Alternates—Everett P. Wheeler, T. Warren Greene, A. M. Voorhis, John G. Milburn, Lawrence E. Sexton, S. Perry Sturges, and John D. Kernan.

It is understood that attendance of the committee at the Indianapolis conference is practically determined on, and that to-day's meeting will mainly consider final arrangements and the policy the members are to follow at the conference.

HIS PLAN FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

What R. R. Bowker Would Do About Third Ticket and Sound Money.

R. R. Bowker has addressed the following letter to Charles S. Fairchild regarding third-ticket and sound-money plans:

Dear Mr. Fairchild: The decision of the conference at Chicago last evening makes immediate consideration of methods of action vitally important. Your official service as Secretary of the Treasury and previously as Attorney General of this State, and your private service to the public as Chairman of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in the campaign of 1894, when I had the privilege, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, of serving with you, as Chairman of the State Democracy, and as President of the Reform Club, make you the natural leader of the Reform Democratic forces in New-York State, and I address these suggestions, therefore, to you for your personal consideration pending your return, and for the consideration of our friends in this and other States.

The amendment to the Ballot act passed by the Republicans this year to prevent independent voting—an evil bird already coming home to roost—makes it imperative in case the Democratic machine in this State should commit the party to the Populist candidate, or take no action, to utilize the Democratic Party Reform Organization, with its emblem of the ship, as the one means of placing a third ticket in the field in this State, should that prove the desirable course. In your absence, careful steps have been taken to establish the continuity of the reform movements of 1894, when Mr. Wheeler ran for Governor, and of 1895, when Mr. Shepard ran for Mayor of Brooklyn, under the ship emblem, with the proposed movement, beyond possibility of legal objection.

The organization which fought those campaigns ought now to become broad enough to include all who are Democrats by principle, though it should avoid giving over its leadership to half-hearted and irresolute counselors, whose compromises have invited the defeat of movements for reform within the party. But it can scarcely be broad enough to include Mr. Hill, despite his temporary aberration to the right side—already contemptuously rejected at the polls as the Jonah and the Judas of Democracy in the State of New-York; and it would not be an unmitigated misfortune if, as from his present vacillation seems probable, he should join with the other forces of evil to carry over the State machine to the Populist candidate, and by this final disintegration give the better chance for a free Democracy in this State.

Of the three courses open to sound-money Democrats—first, abstention or boycott; second, a third candidate, and, third, a vote for McKinley—the feeling of the Chicago conference, of our own Democratic Reform State Committee, and of individual Democrats throughout this State and elsewhere, in line with Mr. Whitney's clear and keen statement of the situation, undoubtedly favors a third ticket. Unless Secretary Carlisle is disposed to put himself at the head of the movement as the Presidential nominee, the National, unsectional character of the free Democracy might best be emphasized by putting to the front Sterling Morton, a man of the far West, directly challenging the Populists on their own ground, whose unflinching resoluteness is second only to that of his chief, and who, as the founder of Arbor Day, is real and not a political farmer, is known to the new generation throughout the States, with a fitting representative of the South as his mate. But it is scarcely to be expected that Electors for this ticket will be actually elected in any of the States—what we can hope to do is to elect the sound-money candidate of the other party by distinctively Democratic protest action.

It may be desirable in some States on the very eve of the election—particularly if the Republicans come to their senses in the management of their campaign—to mass all sound-money voters in such States on one sound-money candidate, and I would therefore suggest that when Electors are designated it shall be with the distinct understanding that they shall be empowered in each State, with the concurrence of the State and the National Committee, to advise the sound-money Democratic voters either to vote for them or to vote for the other sound-money Electors. I would further suggest that the delegations to the National Convention or conference to be held (some one has happily suggested at Washington to mark its National character) be confined to the number of the Electors from each State, and be preferably these Electors themselves, who might also, indeed, be the State Committee, providing by alternates for cases in which active executive work could not be expected. Such a body of men in New-York State, including yourself as chief of the reform Democrats, Mr. Whitney for the "regulars," Mr. Schurz of the Independents, and like men, would emphasize the dignity of the movement, and, meeting with like delegations, in a hall suitable for deliberation, would redeem the demoralized methods of National nomination now in vogue.

Scarcely second to the decision as to a third ticket will be the decision as to whether the Democratic sound-money campaign shall be fought on a single-plank platform, declaring simply and singly for the money of the world—gold—as the single standard of value, in the interest of financial honesty and of National prosperity; or whether the free Democracy shall put forward a general platform as the basis of the party of the future. As a free trader, I believe that the present situation has come from the position of the protective-tariff fallacy and that, against the contradictory straddles of gold and protection on the Republican and silver and free trade on the Populist side, the only logical effort is gold and free trade. But in any election of real importance a paramount issue emerges, under the logic of events, and the issue is in 1896 concentrated in the words gold and silver. I am therefore disposed to favor a single-plank platform; but if we are to have more, let us not have a party-afraid-of-its-horses. You have often said that every tariff-reform argument leads to free trade. Let us, therefore, declare, if we are to have more than the single plank, not for some kind of a tariff, but for "free trade so nearly as revenue needs permit," assuring the markets of the world for our products along with the money of the world for our exchanges.

As you know, I was one of those who came over from the Republican Party when it ceased to be the party of liberty and political morality, to the Democratic Party as the party of political independence and of freedom in trade as in other relations of the citizens, and I shall take the liberty of sending you copies of letters to Mr. Schurz, as senior of the Independents, and to Mr. Wells, as chief of the free traders, bearing on the relations of those forces to the present situation. Democratic principles have indeed been sadly betrayed in the house of their friends by the protectionist cabal in the Senate, and by the free-silver Populists in the convention, but it may be that their action has at last freed the true Democracy for the great work of freedom that may come to it with the new century. Truly yours,

R. R. BOWKER.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1896.

BUSINESS MEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

Chamber of Commerce Thinks a Special Meeting Not Necessary.

A conference of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Sound Money Legislation of the Chamber of Commerce with prominent members of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon. The object of the conference was to discuss the situation and decide whether it would be necessary to call a meeting of the Chamber to take action as to the best course to pursue in the campaign.

Those present were Gen. Horace Porter, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Henry Hentz, Gustav H. Schwab, A. Swan Brown, Joseph C. Hendrix, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Windmüller, S. A. Robinson, D. H. Houghtaling, and William J. Schieffelin.

The present situation was discussed in every phase, and reports were received from those who had been making inquiries as to how the business men of the city would stand in the campaign. It was finally decided that it would be unnecessary to call a special meeting.

"It was ascertained from the conference," said a member of the committee, "that the business men of New-York need no urging to fully support the efforts of the committee in charge of the campaign for honest money. Although a National committee will be in charge of the campaign our committee will continue its campaign of education, and a large amount of literature will be sent out where we think it will do the most good. But we shall do all in our power to aid the National Committee."

The Board of Trade has not appointed a sound-money committee, and it is not sure that one will be appointed. This does not mean that it will not take an active part in the campaign for honest money. The work will probably be done by the Executive Committee, as it is believed that a body which has been working together can do better than a new committee.

The board will work in conjunction with other commercial organizations throughout the country, and the members believe that this is the most effectual method of getting the facts before the people.

Practically the same plan will be pursued as in 1893, when the fight was made for the repeal of the Sherman act. Then the board enlisted the services of the commercial organizations in all parts of the country, and the weight of the resolutions passed by these bodies demanding the repeal of the bill was felt in Congress.

Secretary Gardner is in correspondence with prominent individuals on the question of sound money, and the opinions of these men will largely influence the Executive Committee in the course to be pursued. A meeting of the committee will be held some day next week to decide on the plan of action.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS FOR GOLD.

Want a Democratic Ticket on a Democratic Platform.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met Tuesday night, and, after discussing the present political situation and the currency question, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County hereby heartily reiterates its belief in the maintenance of the present gold standard as a truly Democratic doctrine; announces its entire sympathy with the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the County General Committee, and expresses the hope that a really Democratic ticket on a genuine Democratic platform may be nominated, and the Chairman be authorized to send a copy of this resolution to the National Committee at Indianapolis.

The Democratic Party in Kings County is the organization that Edward M. Shepard started in Brooklyn in 1893. It is composed of Democrats that believe in reform and are opposed to bossism.

GERMAN CARP IN CHEMUNG RIVER

They Are Numerous, and the Puzzle Is How to Get Rid of Them.

From The Elmira Gazette.

How many Elmirans in crossing the bridges across the Chemung River at certain seasons of the year have noticed the large schools of German carp which may frequently be seen lying lazily along the bottom.

Occasionally some one of their number, more unwary than the rest, gets into shallow water and is killed by a well-directed blow from a club in the hands of an alert boy who may chance to spy him along the river.

The presence of the carp in the Chemung River bodes no good to the interests of fishermen. They were introduced in American waters only twenty years ago, under the delusion that they would prove an invaluable food fish, and have multiplied and spread to an amazing degree. Now, when it is known that they are practically worthless and a great pest, it is a seeming impossibility to kill them off.

The United States Commission, which was instrumental in bringing them to this country from Germany was completely beguiled as to the true character of the species. It was known that it was a phenomenally rapid producer of its kind and grew to large size, but that was all. That the flesh was good and the habits of the fish desirable were suppositions taken for granted. The head of the commission predicted great things for it, and on his advice the fry produced in Government hatcheries was widely distributed.

A great many farmers in Chemung and adjoining counties were advised to plant the carp in ponds, it being represented to them that the fish would soon become an important part in their products. Several ponds were constructed in this county, two being in Southport and one over East Hill.

The reaction soon came. When the time arrived for the harvest of mature fish it was found that the flesh was of poor flavor and to many positively distasteful. It was refused at the home table and could not be marketed. The carp raisers abandoned their ponds in disgust, and great quantities of the despised fish were swept over the broken banks during the flood of June 1, 1889, and were carried into the Chemung River. In that way they became distributed until they are now found the length and breadth of the river.

It has also become known that carp are spawn eaters of the worst kind, and by destroying the eggs of native food fish they threaten incalculable damage. Unless their career is halted a permanent injury will be done to the fishing interests of the country, and there is a possibility that they may drive out all other fish, as they have done in Germany, where in the six centuries following their introduction there.

Among the greatest sufferers from the spawn-eating habits of the carp are shad, bass, sunfish, pike, and perch, and anglers, professional fishermen, and Fish Commissions are united in urging the carp's extermination. In New-York State the laws which once protected the foreign fish have been repealed, and New-Jersey goes still further by imposing a fine of $100 on any one propagating it in that Commonwealth. The same laws which are necessary to protect other fish make the war against the carp a difficult one. They can be caught with hook and line, but not to any encouraging extent, and the only manner of taking them in quantities seems to be with a net. But netting is against the law, and should it be permitted for carp, the other members of the finny tribe would also suffer.

The favorite haunts of carp are along marshy river banks, where they subsist on filth, and, as they confine themselves to a great extent to such places, they rarely fall into shad nets. The name of "water hogs" has been given them in some localities, but the carp's enemies declare that the comparison is an insult to the hog.

Like nearly every attempt to add to the rich natural animal life of this country, the introduction of the carp has been a dismal failure. As the English sparrow is driving away the American song birds, so the carp is playing havoc among the fish. There are no better game or food fish in the world than those indigenous to the American waters, and Fish Commissioners, realizing the fact at last, are now confining their work to the propagation of native species rather than looking about for something new.

The Ever-Hungry Russia.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Peace or war, Russian aggression never stands still, and it is most characteristic of her patient and far-sighted diplomacy that she reaps more in peace than at the close of her most successful wars. To explain this ceaseless and pauseless advance upon all her neighbors they tell us that she wants an open port on an open ocean—that it is absurd to ask an empire like Russia to put up with an outlet to the sea that is blocked by ice four months in every year. But that is no answer to the accusation, if accusation it be, of universal aggression. The possession of such a port is not the end but the means.

There is no end to Russian ambition; each point won is a stepping stone to the next. Eastern Siberia has no glut of merchandise struggling for a vent at Vladivostock, nor would Constantinople be any better fitted for the export grain trade than Odessa. The port may foster a trade as yet in its infancy, but this is just another reason for saying that it is not the goal of Russian aspiration, but only a milestone on the road. If not for empire and for competitive trade, why seek an open port at all? Still less can the constant absorption of new territory be explained by any superfluity of population in the old. It is nothing, after all, but the genuine earth hunger, the lust of unlimited dominion.

An Old Curmudgeon.

From Chambers's Journal.

Odd, if not altogether unique, was the whim of a wealthy old bachelor who, having endured much from "attempts made by my family to put me under the yoke of matrimony," conceived and nursed such an antipathy to the fair sex as to impose upon his executors the duty of carrying out perhaps the most ungallant provision ever contained in a will. "I beg," so it ran, "that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred either to the right or to the left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves and bury me in the middle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB WAITS

NO ACTION ON CHICAGO TICKET UNTIL AFTER STATE CONVENTION.

At a Lively Meeting a Resolution Is Adopted After Long Discussion Under Which a Committee of Ten Will Be Appointed to Consider the Subject and Report to the Club on the Third Monday in September.

The Democratic Club had a lively meeting last night.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Chairman of the meeting, stated that it had been called at the written request of twenty-five members. There were 130 members present out of a resident membership of about 500. William Wyatt was appointed Secretary.

The debate was precipitated by the following resolution, introduced by John Vincent:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten members of the club, who shall be instructed and authorized to consider what action shall be taken by the club relating to the platform and the ticket nominated at Chicago, and report thereon to the club at its meeting to be held on the third Monday of September, 1896.

A number of speakers was heard from, but none confined himself strictly to the resolution. They spoke on the issue before the club and the sound-money Democrats as to the indorsement or repudiation of the Chicago platform and ticket. Samuel Greenbaum opened the discussion, and was followed by Roger Foster.

Mr. Foster made a very clear and forcible speech. He said:

Parties are merely means of carrying into effect certain political principles. When such principles are abandoned by those who control a party, the men who follow them, convinced that the platform and principles are wrong, have no excuse for their action, except a vulgar desire for the spoils of office. This view is sanctioned by the practice of some of the most illustrious leaders of the Democratic Party. Samuel J. Tilden was one of those who organized the revolt of the Barn Burners, who defeated the election of Cass to the Presidency in 1848, because of the abandonment by the party's National Convention of the principles he and his associates believed were essential to the welfare of the Republic. The same was done by him and others when they revolted from the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860, nominated a new ticket at Baltimore, and thus created a schism which resulted in Lincoln's election. These actions by him and his associates did not prevent their becoming later the most trusted leaders of the Democratic Party and receiving the highest honors that it was in the power of the party to bestow.

The poor are not debtors. No one will give them credit. Debtors belong to the class of the well to do. The man who earns his bread by manual toil and is compensated by a daily or weekly wage gains nothing by a debasement of the coinage. But in that steady increase of prices which follows every inflation it has been the universal experience that, while the cost of living goes up first, wages increase last, and then usually only as the result of a contest between employers and employed in the form of a strike. Those who believe in the fundamental principles of Democracy—honesty of administration, the best money for the best people in the world, and the least possible interference by the Government in the management of private business, must still stand together and co-operate in the hope that eventually they will bring back the official organs of the Democracy to the principles which have been deserted by them.

It is said that in our conventions we should give lip service in order that we may retain our influence in future National Conventions. The first answer to this position is that such action would be unmanly and an attempt to gain or keep control under false pretenses. The second, that it would be useless. The contempt of State rights by the exclusion of the delegates of the Michigan State Convention shows that those who have usurped control of the National organization will not hesitate at another convention to exclude those who disagree with them, no matter how vociferous their protestations of regularity and loyalty may have been. The third is that in this State the men who do this will lose the confidence of the people. The people of New-York, at least, have always been firm in their opposition to every attempt to impair the National credit.

The strongest arguments in favor of honest money can be made by Democrats, men who have worked in its defense throughout their lives, not by Republicans who have advocated the greenback legal-tender issue.

Let those who still remain faithful to the true and eternal principles of Democracy as held by Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden—restriction of the functions of government, honest payment of debts, care for the true interests of the common people—organize, promulgate a platform that shall be true to what they have fought for in the past; nominate candidates who will not destroy the commercial credit of the country; and then, if defeat must come, it will leave us undishonored, ready at a later time to assert the old principles under the old name without disgrace. If this is not done, when the smoke of the campaign has cleared away, we shall find a heap of ashes, the remnant of what was once a great, influential, enlightened, and victorious party, consumed by the fire of an indignant people, crowned with a fool's cap upon a silver grill.

Mr. Foster was followed by James L. Gordon and John McAnerney. Mr. Gordon opposed a third ticket; Mr. McAnerney strongly favored it.

William Sulzer announced that he favored the club's indorsing the Chicago platform and ticket, and said he was ready, if the resolution was defeated, to discuss the question with any member of the club.

Civil Justice Waubaugh Lynn wanted the whole question left to the committee to be appointed under the resolution.

Asa A. Alling said it was a crucial and turning point in the history of the Democratic Party. "The Chicago platform," he said, "leads to despotism. The action of the convention at Chicago was a right-about-face from the true position of Democracy."

At this point, amid great confusion and appeals to the Chair, the Chair ruled that debate would be limited to ten minutes on each side.

Lawrence E. Sexton was recognized, and offered a substitute resolution in favor of a third ticket of sound-money Democrats on a Democratic platform. It was ruled out of order amid a hubbub of cries and shouts.

M. Warley Platzek spoke in favor of an amicable adjustment of all differences in the interest of the club.

Ex-Gov. Flower left the chair and asked if it would not be better for the club in the future, no matter what the differences of opinion were, to defer action until after the State Convention in September. He thought it wise to postpone all definite action.

All through Mr. Foster's speech and the speeches of Mr. McAnerney and Mr. Alling Mr. Delaney appealed to the Chair that they were out of order. His points were overruled, after a heated discussion between him, the Secretary, and the speaker. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. Some one moved to table the appeal. When the vote was called for by Secretary Wyatt he was so excited that as soon as the yeas voted he announced the appeal tabled, amid great laughter and jeers. He put the vote again, and the appeal was overwhelmingly tabled.

As soon as the debate was closed the resolution was put. There was a babel of shouts, and the Chair announced it carried. There was a call for division. Mr. Flower ordered those in favor of the resolution to stand. So many got up there was no counting them. He ordered them to sit down and hold up your hands. The nays were called, and a few votes were counted. The resolution was declared adopted.

An adjournment was then taken.

There was a large number of Tammany men present who favored indorsement of the platform and ticket. It was clear, however, that the majority was in favor of gold and the bolting of the Chicago nominees.

Boston's Literary Prestige.

From The Boston Transcript.

The "literary prestige" of Boston is being talked over again. Well, Boston never depended upon one publisher so much as upon authors. There may seem an interregnum now in her true "literary prestige" because fewer men and women of National reputation (and how cheaply reputation is manufactured in these days of nickle magazines!) board in Boston at present. But there always are a few of the true workers at work here, and it is in the nature of things that any day something of enduring and permanent fame shall be written here. Who knows what yet unknown child of fame may sit next one in an electric car? In the meantime the appreciation of genuinely good work is worth cherishing. And it is not yet necessary by any means to hint with Philistine complacency that Boston is a literary Pompeii, so deeply buried under the volumes of authors who are now all dead and gone that there is no "prestige" for her except in her past. The "new school" is of a different sort, but Art knows her children, and in time proclaims them, and to talk of "patrons" of art is to put the handmaiden before the divine mistress. Lucky are those who may serve her in whatever capacity. Many think they are called, but few indeed are chosen.

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MILHOLLANDITES ARE BEATEN.

Platt Heads the Delegation from Tioga County.

OWEGO, July 29.—The Republican Convention for Tioga County was held in Owego to-day. The Milhollandites tried to make trouble in a few of the districts, but were defeated in every case.

The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Thomas C. Platt, William A. Smyth, Percy L. Lang, John F. Tozer, and James H. Jennings.

Delegates were elected to the Congressional Convention instructed to vote for the renomination of George W. Ray for member of Congress.

A delegate to the Judicial Convention was instructed to vote for H. Austin Clark of Owego for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Formal Indorsement for Aldridge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—At the Republican Convention for the Third District of Monroe County this evening the following six delegates, pledged to George W. Aldridge for Governor, were chosen: Charles H. Babcock, James W. Clark, James S. Graham, D. C. Feely, John C. Woodbury, and H. V. Woodward. The alternates are William Thompson, John R. Bourne, John Wallace, Charles S. Baker, George A. Carnahan, and Thomas W. Ford. Mr. Aldridge is a resident of the Third District, and resolutions were adopted indorsing his candidacy.

Platt Wins in Ulster.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 29.—The full returns from the Republican caucuses held throughout Ulster County last night show that the regular organization will have a substantial majority in the First Assembly District Convention, while the Second District delegates are understood to be controlled by Congressman Jacob Lefever.

EXCITING WHALING OFF HATTERAS.

A Massachusetts Lad Got Enough of It in One Day.

From The Boston Globe.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 23.—Will Taylor, son of Capt. Thomas S. Taylor of the whaling schooner Rising Sun of this port, arrived home yesterday, having left that craft on Hatteras ground a few days ago with 250 barrels of sperm oil below hatches, taken since leaving home March 30.

Mr. Taylor went on this cruise for the benefit of his health, which had been undermined by close application to his desk in a Boston office. He tells of one exciting incident of the voyage, by which a whole boat's crew narrowly escaped death. His story is as follows:

"July 8 we raised a school of whales bound across our course and going fast to windward. The mate's boat got away speedily in chase, and with oars and sail attempted to overtake the herd. The Captain's boat followed, and we, hoping to cut in ahead of the herd and believing that a sail would assist, started to get the mast in its step. Before this could be accomplished we met a big whale squarely head on, and an iron was socked in on the instant. The whale proved a lively one and full of fight, and going in an opposite direction to our course tore the whale line from the bow chock and swept it aft.

"But, fortunately, the line caught and held under a cleat on the bow, or it would have cleared that side of the boat of everything above the rail. The boat was whirled around, but the tow line being out of place, made the boat tow at an angle; she began to move furiously through the water, with two men hurriedly striving to prize the line into place. They were unable to accomplish this, and the boat began to careen and show symptoms of swamping. One man lost his head and jumped overboard, but was immediately seized by my father and hauled in.

"The first tub of line ran out over the bow at lightning speed while all this was going on, and with equal rapidity the line from the other tub began to follow suit. But suddenly it snarled in the tub, and nearly the whole bunch came out at once and buzzed forward, striking with a thud and catching solidly somewhere forward. The whirling mass of line narrowly escaped catching our men as it passed across the thwarts, and did catch a paddle, which it whirled forward amid the ruck, as if to complicate matters.

"While the Captain was rescuing the man overboard, the turns came off the loggerhead, and but a half dozen coils remained in the tub.

"The Captain seized the line to take new turns, but at that instant the boat went down, head first. The Captain was washed over the stern, and, as he went, snatched at the long steering oar, but it passed through his hands and out of sight under the water.

"I clung to the boat until I found she was going well down, then let go, but I went so deep that I swallowed lots of water before I shot upward to the surface.

"When I came to the top of the water I found all the crew swimming around with only one oar to support the entire number. My father can't swim a stroke, but he had on a jacket which can be inflated with air, and he did very well by its aid.

"We kept up for a while, when all at once the boat came to the surface. The line had parted and the whale had gone clear.

"We clung to the boat until the mate's boat came to our assistance and picked us up. We had been in the water about fifteen minutes, and had had sufficient whaling for that day. Nothing was seen of that whale afterward."

Olives in Arizona.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

The last year's crop of olives in California is all taken up, and olives are now at a premium. The demand has become so great in the last few years for olives that the supply is inadequate. A quiet hint to the fruit growers of this valley is sufficient, for olives thrive here as well as any country under the sun.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

From The Gloversville Standard.

A number of counterfeit silver dollars have recently been placed in circulation in this vicinity, and they are stated to be excellent specimens.

THAYER'S VIEW OF BRYAN

NEBRASKA'S EX-GOVERNOR MAKES SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

He Says the Chicago Candidate Has Been Employed by the Colorado Silver Men to Work Up a Free-Coinage Sentiment and that His Employment as Nominal Editor of a Newspaper Was Part of the Programme.

CANTON, Ohio, July 29.—Ex-Gov. Thayer of Nebraska had a long talk with Major McKinley this afternoon. He feels in no way alarmed about the Republican situation in Nebraska. He thinks the Republicans will carry the State by 25,000. Concerning Mr. Bryan, Gov. Thayer said:

"I live in the same ward with him and know him well. He is upright in his dealings, and I have nothing to say against him as a man. It is expected of any candidate that he should be honest and clean. It is no special mark of distinction. Mr. Bryan is like a million other good citizens in that respect.

"As a statesman, Mr. Bryan has not been a success. Two years ago he made a canvass of the State for the United States Senatorship. The State went Republican, and Bryan did not get the votes. He helped the Populist Party and the Democratic Party to coalesce; moreover, he has been employed by the silver men of Colorado and Montana to agitate the question, and, if possible, to be elected on a free-silver platform. He was nominal editor of a free-silver paper for that purpose. I live in the same ward and I want to say that we shall defeat him in his own ward, in his city, and in his county, which is Lancaster.

"There is another thing which is against Mr. Bryan. He is a free trader, although just now he is not saying much about that, as he is employed to work for the silver men and thinks it best to say nothing about free trade at present. You may put it down as a thing beyond doubt that we will carry Nebraska.

"I want to give some reasons why Mr. Bryan should not carry Nebraska. He has never done anything for our State, and has done much against it. For example, there was a large twine manufactory at Fremont, doing a good business. By his vote he destroyed it. Then the State had two large sugar factories, which represented $1,000,000 capital. These, by his vote and voice, he helped to destroy, and both are idle."

SEPARATE SILVER HEADQUARTERS.

Democratic Committee Will Not Merge with the Stewart Organization.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—At a conference this morning between Senator Stewart of the Silver Committee and Senator Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee it was decided that while the two committees would work in harmony they would not be merged, for the reason that the Silver Committee would know best the needs of its own people. Silver headquarters accordingly will be opened in this city in Rooms 82, 83, 84, and 85 in the Corcoran Building. It is thought that George P. Kenney of California, who long has been connected with the silver movement, will be placed in charge of the headquarters.

Charles D. Lane of California, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Silver Party, to-day designated Messrs. G. P. Keeney of New-York City, G. S. Nixon of Nevada, B. O. Flower of Boston, W. H. ("Coin") Harvey of Chicago, and C. J. Hillyer of Washington members of the Executive Committee. These appointments complete the membership of the committee, as L. M. Stevens of Denver, Col., was elected Vice Chairman, W. P. St. John of New-York Treasurer, and R. E. Diffendorfer of Philadelphia Secretary at the meeting of the committee held in St. Louis last week.

MR. BRYAN'S QUIET DAY.

Will Make Speeches on His Way to New-York.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 29.—Mr. Bryan was informed officially by telegraph to-day that Aug. 12 had been selected as the date for the Democratic notification meeting at Madison Square Garden, New-York City.

This arrangement is satisfactory to him, and he will make his plans accordingly. What these plans are Mr. Bryan will not tell until they are fully settled, but it is understood that he will make several speeches at big cities en route to New-York.

The Democratic nominee had a quiet day. He is catching up on his correspondence, with the assistance of several clerks, and will probably have his desk cleared by the time he starts East. Among his visitors to-day were three Mississippians, who have been on a hunting trip west of Lincoln, and who stopped over here to assure Mr. Bryan of their support. They were Dr. W. H. Baird of Oxford, J. S. McDonald, President of the Delta Bank of Greenwood, and the Hon. G. A. Wilson of Lexington, formerly State Senator. Mr. Wilson has been a gold man, but he joined with his companions in promising to work for the Democratic ticket.

SILVER TICKET IN MAINE.

State Convention to be Reconvened in Waterville Aug. 6.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 29.—A meeting of the Democratic State Committee here this evening decided by a vote of 11 to 5 to reconvene the old convention, and by a vote of 14 to 2—York and Cumberland committeemen voting for Portland—it was decided to hold the convention in Waterville. Hanson and other prominent free-silver men favored Bangor, but compromised on Waterville.

But six of the sixteen members of the committee were present, the others being represented by proxies. Among the few prominent Democrats present were ex-Gov. Plaisted, E. F. Hanson, and M. P. Frank, the two latter being most prominently mentioned as candidates for Governor in place of Mr. Winslow, who refused to accept the nomination of the late convention. The gold Democrats kept away from the meeting.

The date of the convention was fixed for Aug. 6. The general impression seemed to be that the convention will nominate a silver candidate to stand on the National platform.

Fusion in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 29.—There probably will be a fusion of the new Silver Party and the Populists with the Democrats at the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Bay City next month. After the date of the convention was fixed yesterday by the Democratic State Central Committee, invitations were extended to the Silver Party and Populists to hold their State Conventions in Bay City the same day. The plan is to hold a joint convention and put a united silver ticket into the field. It is said that the State Central Committee of each party has agreed to this and that the scheme undoubtedly will be successful.

Populist Headquarters Not Fixed.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—Senator Butler, who was here to-day, said he had not selected National Populist headquarters, and that it would be several days before he should make the selection. He has invited several prominent Populists to go to Alabama and enter the campaign now nearly closed in that State, and will also bring some to North Carolina during the campaign. He spoke of the proposed fusion on Presidential Electors in North Carolina between the Populists and Democrats, and said that the matter would be settled Aug. 13, at the Populist State Convention here.

Tennessee Populists.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—The Tennessee Populists have nominated A. L. Mims for Governor. They have nominated a full Electoral ticket with the understanding that if the Democrats will accept three of the Populist Electors the Populists will accept all but three of the Democratic Electors.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S LAST DAYS.

The Rev. R. B. Garrett Tells How the Wretched Assassin Died.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

The Rev. Dr. R. B. Garrett of Chattanooga, Tenn., who is in the city in attendance on the Baptist Young People's Union Convention, was an eye witness of the tragic death of the slayer of Abraham Lincoln. He was twelve years of age at the time. He owns the homestead where the last moments of J. Wilkes Booth were spent, and he has since taken a great interest in the subject of his capture, has cleared up some debatable points with regard to it, and has a large collection of relics pertaining to the subject. In giving his recollection of the event the other day he said:

"My home was about sixty miles from Washington, in Carolina County, Va. Lincoln was shot on April 14, and ten days after the shooting, on the evening of April 24, three men rode up to my father's house, one with crutches and two in the uniform of the Confederacy. One of the soldiers was Capt. Willie Jett, who was a son of an old friend of my father's, and he introduced the wounded man as James W. Boyd. He said he was a Confederate and was wounded at Petersburg and was trying to get home to his people in Maryland, but that his wound was too painful to allow him to travel. He asked my father to take care of the man a day or two until he was able to travel. At that time we hadn't heard of the death of the President. That night at supper a neighbor came in and told us of the assassination and the subject was discussed, the wounded man joining in. He agreed that perhaps it was only a rumor started by stragglers, but assented when my father said that if it was true it was an exceedingly unfortunate thing for the South. I remember the neighbor stated there was a big reward offered, $100,000, and one of my brothers said that the assassin had better not come our way, for he would like to make such a sum of money about that time. Boyd turned round and said: 'Would you betray him for that?' and my brother laughed and said: 'They better not tempt me; I've not a dollar in the world.'

"The wounded man slept in the house that night, and I slept with one of my brothers in the same room. Next day he played with the children in the yard, and about noon went into the house and asked me to take down a map from the wall. He put it on the floor and studied it, tracing a line from Norfolk to Charleston by water and from Charleston to Galveston, Texas. I asked him where he wanted to go, and he said to Mexico. So far as I know, this was the only clue as to his intended escape. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon or later some men rode up and left one of their number at the gate. He came in, and Boyd introduced him as Mr. Harris. Harris was in fact David E. Harold, who was afterward hanged with Mrs. Surratt, and who had been a party to the attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward. Some little time later the men came hurriedly back, and said that the troops were crossing the river at Port Royal. The two men became very much excited at this intelligence, and Boyd sent me up to my room for his pistols, which he had left hanging on the bedpost. By the time I got down a detachment of troops rode past on the road a quarter of a mile from the house. As a matter of fact, they were after Jett, knowing that he had crossed the river with Booth, and supposing that Booth was still with him. They got Jett twelve miles further on, and made him tell where he had left Booth.

"When the troops passed our house," he continued, "the two men walked down to a piece of woods back of the house and staid there about an hour, returning to ask my brother if he would rent them a horse to take them to the nearest railway station. He refused, having become suspicious of them, but helped them make a bargain with a colored man who lived near by. The negro was to call for them early next morning. My father was not feeling well that evening, and he retired early. The men sat out on the upper gallery and talked till quite late, after which they asked if they might sleep in the barn, fifty yards away, so as not to disturb my father when they got out in the morning. This explains why Booth was killed in a barn. That night about 2 o'clock my father was awakened to find the yard full of men with swords and pistols drawn. They demanded the wounded man that was left there, and my father told them he did not know where he was. They told him that lies would not answer, and that they would hang him if he deceived them. He protested his ignorance, and their threat was about to be put into execution when some one called out that there were two men in the barn. The barn was surrounded. I was a witness to all this, and Booth, or Boyd, began calling out to the men trying to find out if they were Federals or Confederates, without getting a satisfactory answer. The troops were in command of Col. L. B. Baker, who died recently in Michigan—I got a letter from him not three months ago. Booth finally said: 'There's a man in here wants to surrender,' and the doors opened, and Harold put his hands out and they were handcuffed by the soldiers and pulled out. They tried to get Booth to surrender, but he would not. He said if they would call the men off a distance he would come out and fight them. The soldiers had built a brush fire, and he could see them, but they could not see him. After a long parley, Col. Conger told him if he did not come out he would burn the barn over his head. Booth's reply was that they could burn him with the barn, but he would never surrender. Conger then pulled out a wisp of hay and set fire to it. The fire finally blazed up so we could see Booth. He was standing in the middle of the barn, leaning on his crutch, and with his carbine on his arm and his hat fallen to the floor.

"Just as the fire had almost reached him a shot was fired and he sank down where he was standing. The shot was fired by Sergt. Boston Corbett and was positively against orders, it being the intention to take him alive. Some of the men dragged the dying man out and placed him on the grass. At that moment he looked up and said: "It's hard this manner to properly be losing destroyed, as he does not know who I am.' Those words saved my father's life undoubtedly, as there was a proclamation out promising death to the person who would harbor the assassin. When the fire got too hot Booth was moved to the front porch, and a physician sent for. Booth sent this message to his mother: 'Tell my mother I died for my country; I did what I thought best.' He never moved after that one shot, being shot through the neck and paralyzed from that point down. He was then thoroughly identified by pictures and by persons who knew him personally, and this was the first inkling we had as to who he really was. His body was sewed up in a blanket and taken away."

"As I remember him," continued Dr. Garrett, "he was a handsome fellow, with black hair and drooping black mustache and a fair skin. He was very quiet while he was with us, and talked freely only with the children. The man was evidently insane. That is the view his relatives take of it. A letter I received from Edwin Booth, and which was published in The Century, said that he was so regarded by the family and that this act met with no sympathy from them. As to there being a conspiracy, I take little stock in the story, as the men he got to help him were not intelligent men, and if there was a conspirac

ROBERT GARRETT DEAD

HIS LONG MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ILLNESS ENDED AT LAST.

In Poor Health and Unfit for Business Since 1887, When He Retired from the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio—Mr. Garrett's Career and the Wide Schemes That in Their Execution Almost Wrecked the Railroad.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Robert Garrett, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the head of the widely known banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, died this morning at Deer Park, Md.

Mr. Garrett had been in poor health since he retired from the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio system in 1887. In recent years he had been mentally as well as physically unfit to participate in any business, and had seldom been seen in public.

His sister, Miss Mary Garrett, and his brother Henry, are now the only direct survivors of John W. Garrett, who for many years dominated the Baltimore and Ohio system and harvested an enormous fortune therefrom.

Mr. Garrett went to Deer Park about six weeks ago and occupied the cottage formerly owned by T. Harrison Garrett.

Robert Garrett.

Mrs. Garrett and other relatives were at the bedside when dissolution came at 3 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Garrett was seriously ill for only about twelve hours. When he left "Uplands" for the mountains, although quite weak, his apnetite was good and his physical condition better than it had been for some months.

The mountain air greatly benefited him, and his family and friends during the first two weeks of his stay there were very hopeful of his complete restoration to health. At times he was very despondent, however, and, although he drove out frequently, nothing could relieve him of this melancholia. He sought no society and saw only members of his family and very intimate friends.

His father, John W. Garrett, died at Deer Park under similar circumstances not quite twelve years ago.

The announcement of Mr. Garrett's death was made at the Stock Exchange, where Mr. Garrett had been a member for many years, by President Fahnestock on first call. A committee was appointed to attend the obsequies and draft resolutions.

Charles Nitze, the Russian Consul at this port, and financial manager of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, said this morning:

"The body will be embalmed and brought to Baltimore probably to-morrow, and may be taken to the city residence of Mr. Garrett, 11 West Mount Vernon Place."

The banking house is closed and the door heavily craped. All the morning leading bankers, merchants, railroad Directors, and other representative citizens called to learn the particulars of Mr. Garrett's death.

Mr. Garrett was a member of Graces Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Park Avenue and Monument Street, one block from his city residence. The Rev. Arthur C. Powell, the rector, will probably conduct the funeral services.

HIS CAREER AND MIND FAILURE.

Ruin of the B. and O. and Fatal Interview with W. H. Vanderbilt.

Robert Garrett was the eldest son of John Work Garrett, the virtual founder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway system, and was born in the City of Baltimore in April, 1847.

He was named for his grandfather, Robert Garrett, an eminent banker of Baltimore, and twenty years later was graduated from Princeton College in the class of '67. After a year or more of travel abroad and on the American Continent as well, he entered the banking house founded by his grandfather, where he received a business training, with the special view of becoming the associate and successor of his father in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. As a beginning to this end he was made President of the Valley Railway, a Virginia branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, in 1871, which he continued to manage with success until 1879, when he was made Third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Two years later, in 1881, he was advanced to the position of First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, that he might be in closer official relation to the President, his father, whose health had begun to fail. At his father's death, three years later, in 1884, he assumed the Presidency of the road, and at once began to carry into effect those extensions which had often been the topic of discussion with his father, but which had been rejected by the latter as premature, too costly, and carrying with them too great a risk for the time. Among these were the establishment of an express company for the transportation of goods in competition with the Adams Express Company and others between all points on the Baltimore and Ohio system; the establishment of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, with wires and offices covering over 60,000 miles; the organization of a company for building and running parlor cars in opposition to the Pullman and Wagner corporations, and the obtaining for the railway an entrance to New-York City against the combined opposition of four of the most important trunk-line railways of the country.

These ventures resulted in such a drain on the resources of the railway company, without adequate compensation, that the corporation, which, up to the death of the elder Garrett, had paid regular dividends and was in a prosperous condition generally, now found itself in financial difficulties. The cost of the extension had amounted to $20,000,000—double the amount anticipated; there was a sinking-fund arrangement by which $750,000 was annually taken from the income, and the floating debt of the road had become enormous. The concern was in such bad way that it fell, in the way of an option, well-nigh into the hands of the notorious firm of Ives & Stayner. It was rescued from the latter's clutches, but at the cost of a great nervous strain to Mr. Garrett, who took the option away from them.

In these evil days, Mr. Garrett went to Europe for the purpose of raising $10,000,000 by selling the securities of the road to pay off its debt. Meanwhile the work of retrenchment was begun in his absence by his associate in management, by summarily lopping off the collateral ventures which had been undertaken by him. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company was sold to Jay Gould and the Western Union Telegraph Company, while the express company was sold to Thomas C. Platt and the United States Express Company for $2,500,000. The transfer of the telegraph franchise to the Western Union was much against Mr. Garrott's desires, and was doubtless one of the causes of his mental trouble, which was soon developed thereafter. He presently resigned the Presidency of the railway, Oct. 12, 1887, and was succeeded by Samuel Spencer.

The extension of the Baltimore and Ohio system to New-York had been a favorite project with the elder Garrett, who was only prevented from carrying it into effect by the cost of the undertaking, as has been suggested. The son, Robert, however, began the work almost immediately after his father's death and his own election to the Presidency of the road in the latter part of 1884.

In this work he endeavored to obtain the assistance, rather than the opposition, of the Vanderbilt interests. For this purpose he had made an appointment with the late William H. Vanderbilt at the latter's dwelling, on Fifth Avenue, on the afternoon of Dec. 8, 1885. He wished to make some traffic arrangement with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad by which the New-York terminal of his road could be established on Staten Island, the old home of the Vanderbilts, where passengers could be transferred to Whitehall Street, in this city, by very fast running ferryboats.

The narrative of this meeting, as given by Mr. W. A. Coffurt in his sketch of the Vanderbilt family, has an especial interest at this time. "The two men," says the writer, "were seated in the study, a capacious room on the north side of the house. A brisk fire was burning on the hearth. The greater millionaire sat in his favorite easy chair, one with a deep seat, low back, and soft arms; at his left, the table scattered with papers; behind him, his desk.

"The smaller millionaire sat on a sofa just opposite, under the front window, and here and there for an hour they conferred. Mr. Garrett unfolded his plans for establishing terminal facilities; Mr. Vanderbilt leaned eagerly forward and listened, and made suggestions. No one who heard their quiet conversation could have inferred that Mr. Vanderbilt was talking to the son of his old antagonist in transportation, with whom he had had more than one desperate rate-cutting battle.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was speaking, when suddenly his visitor perceived an indistinctness of utterance. Leaning forward to catch his meaning, he saw the muscles about his mouth twitch slightly. Then they were violently convulsed, and a spasm shot through the frame. In another instant the stricken man plunged forward, without a cry, headlong to the floor. Mr. Garrett caught him before he struck, but before he could lay him on the rug and place a pillow under his head he had ceased to breathe, and in a moment the pulse was still. The family were summoned, doctors were sent for, restoratives were tried in vain—the man was dead. When Dr. McLean, the family physician, arrived, he found that apoplexy had done its work—a blood vessel burst in the head, a clot of blood on the brain, and that was the end."

The shock of this scene, with all the hopes it destroyed, is believed to have been the starting point of the mental derangement which a few years later afflicted Mr. Garrett. He had counted greatly on the assistance which he afterward declared had been assured to him by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt at the interview described, and the disappointment of its non-fulfillment, combined with the failure of his other ventures and the unhappy financial condition of his road, were believed to account for the mental disturbances which caused his retirement from public life and now his death.

Mr. Garrett, up to the time of his troubles and previous to the death of his father, had taken a conspicuous part in the social world. He was well known in the favored sets of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. His residence on Mount Vernon Place, in the latter city, was the most expensive ever erected in that city. Its cost, inclusive of furnishings, approached $1,000,000. It was built in the most aristocratic section of Baltimore, with beautiful grounds surrounding it. He also had expensive residences at Newport and other watering places.

Mr. Garrett's personality was an attractive one. His face was boyish, with blue eyes, and he had his father's broad, well-rounded forehead. He was of the semi-pronounced blonde type, and wore side-whiskers and a mustache. He was a trifle above medium height and averaged 180 pounds in weight. His manner was vivacious and he was much given to hearty laughing. Dress was with him a matter of the highest importance. His taste was fastidious and his clothing was made with regard for the smallest details. He always carried a cane and hardly ever neglected to adorn the lapel of his coat with a boutonnière. His favorite costume was a dapper tight-fitting light check suit, and a derby hat. In New-York he was seldom seen walking, but almost invariably took a cab. He was very courteous and affable in his manner.

Mr. Garrett for the past three or four years had lived a life on restraint, having been pronounced hopelessly insane by his physicians. A wife survives him, but he had no children.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S DINNER.

Entertained in Moderate Fashion at Newport—Arrivals.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Mrs. William Astor entertained at dinner to-night. It was not as large an affair as her dinners will be later on. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses. Her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, assisted her in receiving. Other entertainers to-day and this evening were Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. C. P. Williams, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Kane, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Thomas McCaleb.

The Executive Committee of Newport Casino to-day selected Friday evening, Aug 14, for the regular subscription ball. Col. Edward M. Neill and H. B. Tyler were elected members of the corporation.

Those registering at the Casino to-day were F. B. Cutting and Frank Lawson of New-York, W. K. Brice and Stewart M. Brice of Washington, and H. B. Yates of Helena, Mon.

Arrivals from New-York at the cottages include Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brewer, to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sypher; E. J. Burdett, to visit William Hall, and Charles Bohlen, to visit Pierrepont H. Duryea.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were:

C. W. Eustis, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, F. L. Mathews, Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. Mahler, William D. Bennett, Harry Askin, William Morris, W. H. Rutland, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Schneider, J. S. Foster, E. B. S. King, Fred A. King, Miss M. F. Laing of New-York; John M. Austin of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. William Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Doton, Mrs. T. G. Springer, T. G. Haywood of Chicago; G. A. Boyer of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kitchen, Miss Kitchen, Miss Kate Trinkle, Mr. and Mrs. William Bergin of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lew Edwards of Cincinnati, Mrs. N. G. Spink, Mrs. E. S. J. Randall, S. E. Hopkins of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Reid, Miss Clara A. Reid of St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Thompson, J. R. Langdon, Charles S. Bullard, C. H. Phinney of Boston; Miss Mabel Norton, Alton, Ind., and Mrs. M. W. Welch of Springfield.

There is to be a bicycle parade here Aug. 15, and the judges appointed are Oliver H. P. Belmont, Robert Goelet, Hermann Oelrichs, James B. Townsend, F. W. Vanderbilt, Richard Peters, F. P. Garrettson, T. A. Havemeyer, Clement C. Moore, Congressman Melville Bull, and Mayor P. J. Boyle.

Perry Belmont and Ogden Mills returned from New-York to-night.

Miss Josephine Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, will make her social début Aug. 20, when her mother will give a ball in her honor.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Dr. William Argyle Watson, Miss Lord, Dr. J. E. McMichael, Miss Deshlen of New-York; Mrs. H. H. Tucker of Atlanta; Miss M. A. S. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Thayer, Mrs. George A. Thayer of Boston, and J. Wallace Goodrich of Newton, Mass.

The Town and Country Club met to-day at the cottage of Mrs. John C. Gray. Charlemagne C. Tower, Jr., of Philadelphia read a paper entitled, "Earl Cornwallis in the War of American Independence."

Dr. G. C. S. Choate's Will Filed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—The last will and testament of Dr. George C. S. Choate of Pleasantville has been filed in the Surrogate's office for probate. The will is dated April 28, 1896. The value of the estate is $180,000 in real property, and $90,000 in personal property. Dr. Choate was at the head of a sanitarium near Pleasantville, and was a brother of Joseph H. Choate, the prominent New-York lawyer.

A $750 St. Bernard Poisoned.

SING SING, N. Y., July 29.—A dog poisoner in this village has poisoned a St. Bernard belonging to Michael Hyams, which he valued at $750, and for which he recently declined a cash offer of $500. It was one of the five thoroughbreds in this country. Another St. Bernard belonging to the same owner was also poisoned, but its life has been saved. An effort is being made to discover the poisoner.

Tossed Out of a Stall by a Cow.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—Walter L. Jagger, a farmer of this place, went into his barn this morning, and, without warning, a cow turned on him, caught him with her horns, and tossed him over a partition into an adjoining stall. One of his shoulders was dislocated, and he was severely bruised.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

A House with a Mortgage on It.

I propose in this article to state the case of a man who lives in one of the suburbs of New-York in a house with a mortgage on it. I will let him tell his own story. I vouch for the truth of every word he says:

"My wife and I," said the man, "wanted a home of our own. We wanted it to live in. I wanted it so that if I should die first my wife and little ones might have a roof over their heads from under which nobody could drive them. We began saving money with which to buy the house ten years ago. We gave up lots of things we had been accustomed to in order to get together enough for a first payment as quickly as possible.

"I gave up cigars and billiards and denied myself the privilege of having fun with the boys. I always had been ready for anything decent and reasonable in which my shopmates wished me to join, but I stopped short. I never treated anybody to beer, never invited anybody to have a smoke with me, and, as a matter of course, never accepted invitations. I wore clothes that hardly were fit to exhibit in daylight. My wife was just as careful as I. No woman could be more economical than she was.

"We accumulated at length such a sum that we felt justified in buying a house. We were able to make a payment of about $3,200, and borrowed the balance—$4,000.

"The $4,000 we borrowed from an institution which is maintained for the sake of helping those who wish to save money for old age and emergency, and also those who wish to secure homes of their own. The name of the institution which made the loan I withhold, for I assume it would not like its business to be talked of publicly.

"We were led to borrow from this institution because we could get our money at about 3½ per cent., and make monthly payments, which at the end of ten years would extinguish the loan.

"'We are very careful in making our loans,' the manager said. 'The money we lend belongs to our depositors, and we take no risks with it. Now, one thing we specify is that we may call for gold in case circumstances shall warrant it. Do you object to that?'

"At first I did, but on reflection I reasoned it out that it was absolutely out of the question that the country ever could come to free silver. Besides, it was right. Why should I object? We had held gold mortgages ourselves; why shouldn't we give gold mortgages? The money we were to get was the savings of poor persons, put by dime by dime, a good deal of it.

"I wouldn't like to pay back anything to that institution that was not as good as we got,' my wife said.

"'May be this was silly. Maybe we were too high minded. But that's not here nor there. We borrowed the money early this Spring and agreed to pay in gold, on demand.

"Now comes this silver craze, and we are confronted with the prospect of having to pay our mortgage in gold. What can we do about it? I don't mean to ask how we can get out of our contract. We don't want that. But is there anything we can do to prepare ourselves for the possible demand for gold?'

"I guess not," I said. "What do the mortgagees say?"

The man snowed me a letter he had received the day before, from which I quote these sentences:

I beg to remind you of what I suppose you already know that our institution has for its fundamental principle and purpose, self-help, and its desire is to help those who desire to help themselves. It does so in two ways—by receiving money from people who want to save and loaning that money to people who want to build homes. In many cases one and the same individual represents these two classes, and I do not see, therefore, how it would be possible for us in case of the success of the silver party to do otherwise than pay our depositors in gold and ask our borrowers to pay on account of their mortgages in gold.

While I appreciate the cause of anxiety which you have, I can only assure you that all the rest of us have equally great cause for anxiety, and this anxiety will, I am sure, lead oud people as a whole to act wisely in the coming election and crush out once for all the silver craze.

"That's fair," I suggested.

"Of course; it's fair," the man replied. "I felt better after reading that letter. I felt that the managers of the institution we borrow from would do their best to help us. At the same time, I am not at ease. It seems as though I ought to be doing something to provide for the threatened emergency."

"I guess you'll have to stand and take it," I remarked. "I dare say you would have some company in case the country should adopt the silver standard and the mortgagees should call on you for gold."

"There are about 400 of us, borrowers of the one institution," the man replied.

"The more the better," I suggested, "because I assume that every man, woman, and child concerned in those mortgages will do something to help defeat Bryan and the silverites.

"Of course they are not all voters, but each one will help in a way. Don't you remember the song: 'When Johnnie Comes Marching Home'? Well, if we just make a little change in the chorus, we shall get something to fit your case:

> "The men will vote, the babies shout,
> The ladies they will all turn out,
> And we'll all have good times
> When we're rid of 'Billy' Bryan."

"There's another thing about my case I don't like very much," the mortgageor remarked. "My house is insured in a magnificent company for $2,500. The policy protects the mortgagees, as a matter of course. Now, suppose we have free silver and the premium on gold should go up to 200, and my house should burn down. Instead of crediting me $2,500 on that mortgage the mortgagee would give me a credit of $1,250. If the premium on gold should be more, the credit would be still less.

"There's still another feature in the case. Before we bought the house we figured on what would happen if I should die. To make things absolutely sure, as I supposed, I had my life insured for $6,000. When I took the policy home, I said to my wife:

"'I guess we are all right now. If I die you can pay off the mortgage, own the house free, and still have a little money lef:'

"Now come the silverites threatening to double my mortgage and halve my wages, my life insurance and my fire insurance, and what more I can't tell. It is a horrible prospect to think of, but I can't help thinking of it. It is in my mind all the time."

I tried to say something consoling to this man, but I made a mess of it. But is not his case an excellent illustration of the way Bryan proposes to help the honest, thrifty workingman?

WAGE EARNER.

HELP FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL

More Funds Needed to Keep Up the Work for the Sick Babies.

This partial list of contributions to the Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital Fund is acknowledged by the Trustees of St. John's Guild.

A nameless lady, "A Baby's Friend," to name the "In His Name" crib on the Floating Hospital	$500.00
A. Swan Brown—Syndicate Trading Company	5.00
Vermilye & Co.	25.00
Miss H. N. Lawrence	25.00
Mrs. Spencer Aldrich	2.00
Mrs. Samuel Haight	10.00
Mrs. George B. Newton	5.00
President Grover Cleveland, who writes: "I hope the poor children will have the benefit of this contribution"	25.00
Mrs. George C. Cheney	5.00
Proceeds of a sale by children of Litchfield, Conn., through the Rev. Storr. O. Seymour	22.50
Mrs. Frederick Pearson	20.00
Horace White	10.00
Mrs. H. A. Wright, through the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Gilliat	1.00
Willard H. Jones, for the Seaside Hospital	10.00
Mrs. W. Irving Kent, for the Seaside Hospital	5.00
"Traveler," for the Seaside Hospital	5.00
Total	$675.50

The first "named trip" of the Floating Hospital for the season was given by Mr. James Speyer on July 23, when 1,533 patients were cared for, and the second on July 28, when 1,583 patients were treated, the expenses being met by a contribution from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The guild is greatly in need of funds, and further aid is asked from the public.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPEECH BY SPEAKER REED

HE TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Tells Friends in His Congressional District that He Expects the Defeat of the Chicago Ticket—Predicts that After the Election Capital Will Pour into This Country from Across the Water and Make Prosperity Here.

ALFRED, Me., July 29.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed made a political address here to-day. Naturally there were flings at the Democratic Party in it, but as a whole it was a much fairer and much more temperate political talk than usually comes from Mr. Reed. He spoke as follows:

If I were going to give good advice to the people of the whole United States I should take this time to do it.

Just now there is a great deal of froth and foam in the air, and some time is really needful to disclose clearly to every eye how much of it is the result of the temporary breeze which stills at nightfall and how little there is of that heavy ground swell which shows that great elementary forces are at work. How very suddenly all this rush and stir has set itself into action. Two months ago no man of any standing would have risked his reputation as a prophet by hinting the slightest doubt of Republican success. Four years of actual trial of the opposition under the guidance of its best and twice-trusted leader had left no shadow of question as to public duty. However far the Republican Party might have fallen short of perfection, nevertheless all men felt that it was the best party just now to draw nigh to for whatever is to be left to us of sound government, commercial success, and business prosperity.

On that we were all agreed, some of us who were Democrats regretfully, for we all hate to be classed with the unsuccessful, whose condemnation is at hand, even if we gain by the change; others of us who were Republicans, cheerfully, but without exultation, for we know how hard the task must be to rebuild out of the ruins of the last four years the stately mansions of National happiness, prosperity, and self-respect where our people lived until that unfortunate election of 1892.

Two months have slipped away—hardly time to ripen a strawberry, much less a system of finance—and there are those who tell us that all things have changed, that those very men who were being arrayed for decent burial had burst the cerements of the grave, and transfigured by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns and crosses of gold were to lead us to a new happiness, and even repair all the damage they themselves had wrought.

Now this may be so, but to me it does not seem probable. Human experience in every walk of life teaches us that those who have blundered will blunder again, and that the wisest course is not to employ a ship Captain who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck, but the safe sailor, who has never lost a ship, a passenger, or a letter, and who has sailed safe through every sea.

He may have lost masts and sails, and even been rudderless for hours, but if he has every time come safe to shore, better have him than all the landsmen who are forever shouting what they can do and never dare to tell of what they have done. Boasters are worth nothing. Deeds are facts, and are forever and ever. Talk dies on the empty air. Better a pound of performance than a shipload of language.

But now, wise or just, our class all Democrats together and to declare them all wrong, then announce they must be beaten because they are Democrats? That would be very unwise, very unjust, and senseless altogether. It would flout all history, and especially our own. Parties are one thing, their individual members may be another. Parties seldom follow their best men. They follow their average sense.

In real action there can never be but two parties—the creating party and the retarding party. The progressive party may be unwise in its progress, and the retarding party may be unwise in its conservatism, but both serve a good purpose, and between them both the world slowly and surely moves ahead—dreadfully slowly sometimes, but it does always move ahead.

Perhaps some one will say here we have a creative party which has sprung up in a night like a mushroom and created a new system of finance. My friends, you will find that that mushroom is not good to eat and that that progress will land you in the ditch. Now, all progress avoids ditches.

I have said that it would be unwise, unjust, and senseless to confound the Democratic organization with individual Democrats. I have said also that that would be flouting a part of our own history, and a glorious part of our history, too—why, it is within the memory of a third and perhaps half of this very audience which listens to me that when the terrible war of the rebellion burst forth, tens of thousands of Democrats, politicians, strong party men, sprang to their feet, representing hundreds of thousands, aye, millions, and thenceforth and always were part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the victorious Republic. What matter if the party had gone wrong? They were right. One man among them, one man alone, by a single sentence gave aid and succor to this Government which outweighed a whole army corps of veterans, musket on shoulder.

When Stephen A. Douglas declared, after Sumter was fired on, that "thenceforth there could be but two parties, patriots and traitors," he won the respect even of foes and an imperishable place in history.

We shall certainly welcome all such men today, not that they are to be Republicans, for that they will not be, but because they are patriots, for that they must be.

Two months ago, as I have already said, everybody conceded the election of the Republican ticket. What has happened since then? Have the four years of misrule been blotted out? Not one scrap of them. Is our condition any better? Rather worse. Has the party changed any which caused the most of our unhappiness? Yes, there has been a change, but it has been for the worse. Its best men are leaving it. If this Nation has thrice at the polls condemned this party when it was better, are we now going to place it in power when it has got worse? If they blundered on business with their best men present, are they going to be a success on finance with their best men absent?

But we are all in a bad way, and something must be done. Yes, we are in a bad way and something must be done; but don't make the mistake of thinking that any something will do. A sick man in proper cases had better take medicine, but he had better be careful what medicine he takes. There are some political orators who think if they can draw a rose-colored picture it ought to convert a continent. What a rosy picture we had painted for us in 1892? What millions we were to expect! We were to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. We were to have both ends of the bargain. We took their word for it, and here we are. And now the least credible part of these same gentlemen are smearing the canvas with another picture for which they want us to pay another four years, or perhaps ten, of this Nation's life. Men deceived once are human; men deceived twice by the same men are fools.

There is another class of political oratory which deserves reprobation—the oratory which paints the enemy in deep black. If anybody had curiosity to see what I said of our opponents in 1892, he will find that I did not venture any denunciation which depicts one-tenth of the evil which has happened. When I told you two years ago what we Republicans would do if chosen I drew no fine picture, but simply said to you that all we could do would be to prevent evil. That we did, and it takes a good deal of sense sometimes to do no evil. We tried to do better, and had the Democrats from the North risen above party for good, as the six silver Senators rank below party for evil, the revenues of this country would have been equal to its expenditures and we would have been two years nearer prosperity.

Greeting you this time with the same frankness, I am bound to say that the evil which has come to us by an unwise revision of the tariff has been greatly aggravated by one of its consequences—our loss of revenue. Had there been no deficit, then a hundred millions of borrowed gold would have carried us through the crises safe and sound. As it was, the constant drain of the deficit, continually confounded with the redemption of gold, has so afflicted the imagination of our people that confidence cannot commence to be restored until our revenues equal our expenses.

Periods of depression are common to the human race. Doubtless you and I think that if we had had the world to make we would have had human progress arranged on a continuous up grade, ten feet or better to the mile. But God knows human nature more perfectly, and knows we could never stand such monotony, and must go up hill and down dale. But, while depressions are common, they have their aggravating causes, which must be removed. Then when confidence comes prosperity follows. How I think that can be reached I will tell you soon.

Meantime, let us see what is proposed by those genial men who, within the last two months have discovered a new cure for all the ills flesh is heir to, and who proclaim, as they did four years ago, that they alone hold prosperity in their grasp.

Their remedy is the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. What does that mean?

Heretofore, whenever gold and silver have stood together it has been at the market value. When we tried to make gold and silver circulate together, we have always married them according to their market value. To-day we find them, not 16 to 1, but 31 to 1, and we are going, they say, to lift silver to twice its value, not by the universal sense of mankind, which alone makes values, but by the statute of the United States, single-handed against the civilized world.

Why should the United States try to do this alone?

If the demonetization of silver is a disease at all, it is a world disease. I defy anybody to find a single argument which proves that the demonetization of silver would be good for the United States that does not prove that it would be good for the whole world. If it is a world disease, how can it be reached except by a world remedy? International bimetallism I can understand, but this driving out of gold and substitution of silver is only silver monometallism for the United States.

It is not bimetallism for the world and a stable currency; but the shifting from gold currency and civilized Europe and going over to silver and Mexico, Japan, India, and China. Oh, but China and Japan, India and Mexico are prosperous just now! Yes, but what kind of prosperity? The prosperity of cheap labor growing cheaper every day. Manufacturers there may be prosperous, and traders may be prosperous, but the people are not prosperous at all. Up here in Maine and New-Hampshire paper pulp is made cheap. How? Because the manufacturer is close to cheap labor. In silver countries labor is cheap, and kept cheap by the silver dollar. For my part, I do not want that kind of prosperity. I want a prosperity which, by good wages to all, is shared by all. We want a broader life, broadening every day for all our people.

I won't discuss the question whether the free coinage of silver will raise it to par or not. Very few people claim that it will, and if they did I could not believe them.

I was told in 1890 by two of the most sincere as well as the ablest silver men that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces a month would raise silver to par, and when we did buy it silver went down like lead. Silver men have not been good prophets in the past.

If, then, we are going to have a dollar inferior to what we have to-day, what will be the effect of it? Higher prices, they say. Not for everything. If you have $100 in the savings bank to-day you can get 100 gold dollars from the bank. If this wild project succeeds and you are paid in silver, you will get the $100, but they will be fifty or sixty or seventy cent dollars. If you have a pension, that must be scaled down. If you have a bond, that goes down, too.

Will the wage earner be any better off? What you buy will go up. Will your wages go up, too? There you have experience to guide you. Wages during greenback times, measured in gold, did not go up as other things did. They went part way, but not all the way up, and were very slow about that. But wouldn't business be better for more money? It might be after a terrible crash with bad currency, and then we would have to get back again. Brandy may seem to strengthen, but plain bread and meat are the surest.

What we want is not more money, but more capital. Money always comes with capital. We have money now, more than we can use, lying idle. We have just exported a lot of it. Money is the transferrer of capital, as a hayrack and horse is a transferrer of hay. More hayracks will never make more hay, but more hay will require more hayracks, and be sure to get them.

If I sell my house in Portland, and mortgage it for $5,000, and send the result to a Washington State coal mine, and it is spent and comes back to Casco Bank, my $5,000 worth of capital is in Washington just the same. What this whole country needs is capital from abroad, from the whole world. I expect some of you will be surprised and ask whether the world of the United States is not immense and sufficient. Immense, yes; sufficient, no.

Our capital is great, but the United States is very much greater. There are millions of square miles and 75,000,000 of people and undeveloped riches without stint. But there is not capital enough to keep 75,000,000 of people at work. When are we the most prosperous? It is when the 75,000,000 are all at work, and when that happens we borrow of the rest of the world thousands of millions of dollars. Let me give you one plain proof of the fact that money comes with capital.

In 1890 we were prosperous. Our people were all at work. Consequently, there were good wages, and wealth greatly increased. At that time the figures show that in that year we had $190,000,000 of gold more than we had in 1882—every bit of that had been imported or kept, the product of our own mines. It was busy transferring this vast capital we had borrowed and that which we owed ourselves.

Now, just as soon as this election is over and the future position of the United States is assured, both as to money and to the employment of our people, capital is ready to come to us from abroad and from our own people, and we shall again be prosperous.

I know this plain, temperate statement does not seem so high-colored as will be given by speakers who are not really responsible for what they say, but it has one advantage—it will be found to be true.

God keeps the future for Himself. Only His eye can see in the fullness of truth the days to come, but He has left us some glimpses of them in the past, and if men will only take guidance from experience, they will, as they can in no other way, show their superiority over the brutes which perish.

You and I, my friends, have been together for twenty years; two-thirds the life of a generation of men. It would be singular if the past could give us no help in this crisis of our affairs. But it can. We have been through all this once before. The greenbackers of 1878 were not bad men. They were sincere, and had a better case than the silver men of to-day. In fact, it was much the same case. We must have artificial inflation and cheaper money, they said, or blackest ruin awaited us. It was the same cry.

Prices were low and work was scarce; taxes were high and debts hard to pay, but we persevered and resumed specie payments.

From that moment the capital of the world was at our disposal. We had a good tariff, which makes us do all our own work, and from 1879 to 1893, fourteen years of prosperity, which placed the United States in a great position in the world.

If we do the like thing to-day, like things will follow. With revenues equal to our emergencies, undue export gold will cease. With the certainty that the dollar paid will be equal to the dollar lent will come credit and confidence. With that other certainty that we are to do all our own work will come the earning of wages steadily increasing, which is the basis of that prosperity which is alone worthy of this great Nation, the prosperity of the whole people.

Mr. Reed's address was delivered in a ratification meeting held at the close of the County Convention.

JACKET MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Not Connected with the Brotherhood—Tailors Still Battling.

The strike epidemic was extended yesterday to the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which is a Socialist body, and has about 2,500 members. The men did not make any demand before quitting work, and it was said that they would not have met with refusal, but they simply went out. They held a mass meeting, following the example of the Brotherhood of Tailors. In Brooklyn about 400 struck.

The men now seek an advance of $1 a week over what they have been getting. They want $15 to $17 a week for operators on basted goods; $8 to $12 for assistant operators, $12 to $14 for basters, and for underpressers $8 to $10. On unbasted goods they want $11 to $15 a week for operators, $8 to $10 for assistant operators, $12 to $14 for overpressers, $8 to $10 for underpressers, $12 to $14 for fitters, and $12 to $14 for bushelers. They further demand that fifty-nine hours shall constitute a week's work, and want cash security of $25 from each contractor for the faithful performance of his contract.

These strikers have nothing to do with the striking tailors, and have not gone out from sympathy, as they are Knights of Labor, and belong to the Socialist wing of District Assembly No. 49. They established their headquarters at 21 Ludlow Street.

Rosa Benawitch, the Secretary of the girls' branch, which has about 600 members, said the girls had been getting $4 to $5 a week, and worked until very late at night. They were going to insist on an advance of $1 a week and a fifty-nine-hour working week.

The members of the Executive Committee said that contractors were already anxious to settle, and later in the afternoon it was reported that a dozen of them had already made terms. The girls said that should the strike continue for another day or two they will hire a band and spend their time in dancing.

The Brotherhood of Tailors and the Contractors' Association are again becoming estranged. The contractors want to sign the agreement as an association, while the strikers are in favor of making agreements with the individuals. The executive boards of both organizations had a long discussion yesterday at Saber's Hall, Grand and Ludlow Streets, but reached no conclusion.

Bernard Lipschutz of 100 Goerck Street, a striker, was arrested for making threats against non-union men at A. Levy's shop, 50 Willett Street, and was fined $2 in the Essex Market Police Court.

EX-SERGEANT C. H. PLESS INJURED

Caught in a Hay Rake While Trying to Stop Runaway Horses.

Charles H. Pless, ex-Sergeant of Police, was severely injured last Thursday by a team of runaway horses on his stock farm, at Hurd, Sullivan County, N. Y.

His son William, seventeen years old, had gone to one of the fields to rake hay. The pole of the hay rake to which the horses were attached broke, and the animals became frightened and ran away. One of the horses was struck by the jagged end of the pole and received a deep and painful wound.

In his efforts to stop the team young Pless fell in front of the rake, and was dragged along, a prisoner. As the frightened animals dashed through a fence into the road, the ex-Sergeant saw them and ran to their heads, making frantic efforts to seize their bridles.

He was knocked down and was caught by the rake. The rake ran into a rut in the road, and the ex-Sergeant, who is a heavy man, was thrown. His son was dragged along until the horses ran against a tree. The horses were then seized by some farmers, who took the boy from the hay rake and carried him and his father to their home.

Dr. Paine of Bethel, a near-by town, was summoned, and he found the ex-Sergeant suffering with an injury to his spine and badly bruised about the body and limbs. William escaped with a cut lip.

The ex-Sergeant will be sent to this city for treatment. He was for many years connected with the Church Street Police Station and was retired on a pension about a year ago.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

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DAMAGES FOR SEALING SEIZURES.

Canadian Court Allows Sums That Will Be Asked of Us.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—A case of the greatest importance to sealing men—an action for prospective damages in the suit of the Crown vs. the schooner Beatrice—has been decided in the Exchequer Court of Canada by Chief Justice Davis, sitting as local Judge in Admiralty.

The Beatrice, of which Charles Doering was owner and master, was seized by the American cutter Richard Rush on Aug. 20 last, just as it had commenced work among the seals in Bering Sea. It was sent back to Victoria under arrest, and here was tried on a formal motion to confiscate the vessel and contents to the Crown.

In this action the preponderance of evidence was with the vessel, the Court deciding that the seizure was wholly unjustifiable, and restoring the schooner, stores, and 203 skins to the custody of Capt. Doering, the skins subsequently being sold at $10.25 each.

The skipper of the Beatrice brought a claim against the British Government for the value of the catch that might reasonably have been secured had the schooner been allowed to complete its season's hunting. Several other vessels, notably the E. B. Marvin, which were similarly situated with regard to presumptive loss incident to their seizure, determined to let the Beatrice's appeal stand as a test case, and the hearing of the claim was, accordingly, brought on as quickly as possible.

The Judge decided at the outset that the justice of the claim could not be disputed, and the evidence taken was almost entirely as to the extent and value of the catch that the schooner might reasonably have been expected to make had it completed the season's hunting.

Comparing and averaging the catches of all the schooners of the fleet similarly outfitted it was decided to allow the Beatrice the value of 518 additional skins at the price realized for those given back to Capt. Doering with his vessel. From this total the Court deducted the value of the stores saved by the schooner's early return, and

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Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let..	12	Legal Notices.....	11
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted.....	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Business Notices.....	5	Patents	7
Business Opportunities	7	Pianos and Organs..	7
City Flats To Let..	12	Post Office Notice....	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	11
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices....	12
Dividends	11	Situations Wanted....	7
Excursions	7	Special Notices.....	5
Financial	11	Summer Resorts.....	7
Hotels	7	Surrogate Notices....	11
Houses and Flats Wanted	12	The Turf.....	6
		Travelers' Guide.....	12

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—8:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:30 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Black Hussar—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Auction of the rights of the Twenty-eighth Street and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company, Real Estate Exchange, 111 Broadway.
—Examination of Thomas Brown and other alleged poolroom keepers before Justice Ingram, Long Island City, 6:30 A. M.
—Examination of George Sands, counterfeiter, before United States Commissioner Remaine, Jersey City.
—Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans visit the regiment at State camp.
—Festival of Christopher Council, Knights of Columbus, Ulmer Park.
—Baseball, Washington vs. Brooklyn, Eastern Park, Brooklyn.
—Trial of Capt. Condon, Fire Headquarters, 10:30 A. M.
—Benefit to Barney Reynolds, Garden Theatre, evening.
—Rapid Transit Commissioners, 3 P. M.
—Racing at Brighton.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

No Debased Currency.
Morton Willing to Head Third Ticket.
Mr. Hanna Consults with Leaders.
Presbyterians to Keep Their Building.
Brave Rescue by Policeman Finnegan.
Secretary Hoke Smith May Retire.
Buffalo May Lose the Convention.
Electric Motor Sets Oil Ablaze.
Engine Falls Through a Bridge.
Sentenced Friends to Prison.
Building of Elevators Deferred.
A Cuban Plot in Madrid.

Page 2

Lively Meeting of Democratic Club.
Ex-Gov. Thayer's View of Bryan.
They Point to Mexico.

Page 3

Robert Garrett Dead.
Speech by Speaker Reed.
Help for the Floating Hospital.
Lightning Played Many Pranks.
Got Green-Goods Men's $1,600.
Ex-Sergeant C. H. Pless Injured.
Kept in Prison by Mistake.
Requiem for Twin Shaft Dead.
Damages for Sealing Seizures.
Jacket Makers Now on Strike.

Page 5

The German Gunboat Iltis Lost.
Suicide of Count Zubof.
Public Challenge to a Duel.
Arrest of Mr. Harrison.

Page 6

Brighton Beach Races.
Headquarters for Silverites.

Page 7

News of the Railroads.

Page 8

Why City Bonds Do Not Sell.
Saved from Suicide by Her Lover.
"Big Six's" Annual Election.
Will Adopt Bertillon System.
Electric Wires Create a Fire.
Glass Falls on a Bride.
Webb Held for Marrying Dora Henry.
Clarence Mayer Charged with Forgery.
Speed Trial of the Brooklyn.
Wishes to Learn More of Mars.
Brooklyn's Water Supply.
Effort to Develop Newfoundland Mines.
Workingmen on the Currency Question.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9

Wants a Political Banner Removed.
Police Board Still Squabbling.
Old Police Charges Disposed Of.
In Danger from Dynamite.
Objects to Navy Yard Causeway.
Samuels Held for Fraud.
Valuable Diamonds Lost.
Ten to Four Against Bryan.
New East River Bridge Work.
Bank Replies to Mr. Fitch.
Mr. Fairbank to Make an Appeal.
To Aid in Greater City Work.
Original Short Story.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.
The Courts.
Business Troubles.
Marine Intelligence.
Died Trying To Save His Money.
Piece of Property Sold and Mortgaged.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.

Page 12

Strangled His Young Mistress.
The New Naval Retimer.
New-Rochelle Republicans.
In the Real Estate Field.
New Quarantine Disinfecting Plant.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	71	75
6 A. M.	65	71	75
9 A. M.	73	77	79
12 M.	75	84	85
4 P. M.	74	84	86
6 P. M.	73	82	86
9 P. M.	70	76	83
12 P. M.	68	75	81

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....81.25
Weather Bureau 80.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 10, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE BOROUGH PLAN.

A careful study of the "borough plan" embodied in the Greater New-York charter by the Sub-Committee on Draft is not calculated to recommend it to favor except so far as it proposes a division of the city into districts for purely administrative purposes under a central control. As presented, it appears to have two main purposes, one for representation in the Municipal Assembly and the other for administration in matters purely local.

So far as the former purpose is concerned, it strikes us as especially defective. It proposes equal representation of boroughs in an upper house of the municipal legislative body. If such an upper house were desirable at all, representation upon some other basis than population might be proper, but it ought to be based upon some principle—population, property, area, or separate interests, or some combination or relation of these.

According to the State census of 1892 the population of this city was then 1,801,739, that of Kings County 995,276, Queens, of which over two-thirds in population is taken in, 141,807, and Richmond 53,452. The part of Queens not included may be taken as offsetting what was acquired by the last annexation from Westchester. The population immediately concerned, according to the latest enumeration, is, therefore, approximately 3,000,000, or, say, an average of 333,330 for each of nine boroughs. But the Borough of Bowling Green, lying below Twenty-sixth Street, would contain substantially fourteen of the present Assembly districts, with not far from twice this quota of population. That of Manhattan, between Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Streets, would include substantially nine Assembly districts, with considerably more than the quota; that of Yorkville seven districts and about 280,000 population; Harlem three districts and less than 120,000, and the Bronx two districts and a part of one apportioned with Westchester County, having in all about 100,000 inhabitants. The two Boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg would be approximately equal and each would contain nearly 500,000 inhabitants, while that of Queens would have little more than 100,000 and that of Richmond not much over 50,000.

There would be an even greater inequality in the representation of taxable property. According to the last State equalization, the valuation in this city was $1,951,119,359, that of Kings County $558,407,943, the whole of Queens County $57,492,925, and Richmond $20,402,382. Two Councilmen from the Borough of Richmond would represent about 50,000 people and $20,000,000 of property; those of Queens would stand for little more than double that; those of Brooklyn and Williamsburg about ten times as many people and twelve times as much property per Councilman, and those of the New-York boroughs on an average nearly eight times the population and twenty times the taxable property. Area is of little account as a basis of representation, but the facts are that the one Borough of Richmond would be about equal in that respect to the five of the present New-York; the two of Brooklyn would considerably exceed this extent, while Queens would be the largest of all.

There may be a certain separateness of interests to be represented in the undeveloped suburban boroughs of Richmond, the Bronx, and Queens, but there is no such separateness in the four on this island or the two in Kings County. The greatest anomaly would be the Bowling Green Borough. It would be by far the most populous and would contain a still larger proportion of the taxable property, more than a fourth of that of the whole enlarged municipality; but a large part of the property would be owned by people who did not live in the borough. This may be taken as an illustration of the drawback of the whole plan, not only with reference to representation, but with reference to local administration. Should the people living in the district from the Battery to Twenty-sixth Street elect a Board of five persons to have administrative control of the local matters enumerated in Section 44 of the proposed charter? Should those five persons choose the two representatives of that district in the Council? Should that district, with nearly a sixth of the population and more than a fourth of the property valuation of the Greater New-York, have only an equal voice in the Council with a borough containing less than a fiftieth of the population and not nearly a hundredth of the property values, and have that voice controlled by the residents and not the property owners of the borough? This borough plan will hardly do in the shape in which it is now presented.

SPEAKER REED ON SILVER.

Mr. THOMAS B. REED has been speaking brave words to his constituents in Maine. He tells them, with justice, that the issue this year transcends party and that Democrats as well as Republicans are interested in the defeat of BRYAN and the pestilent nonsense that BRYAN represents. It is true that the Speaker cannot refrain, even while he is making an unpartisan appeal, from some partisan taunts, "but you must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind." On the main issue he is sound and clear. "When we have tried to make silver and gold circulate together, we have always married them according to their market value. To-day we find them, not 16 to 1, but 31 to 1, and are going, they say, to lift silver to twice its value, not by the universal sense of mankind, which alone makes values, but by the statute of the United States, single-handed, against the civilized world."

These are brave words, but how much braver they would be if the Speaker had spoken them, or written them, three months ago, when they might have made him the candidate of his party and would have left him the owner of his own soul. At that time everybody wanted to know what he thought about silver, and he would tell nobody. He was as dumb as MCKINLEY, who did at least represent something, if it was only a manufacturers' tariff in exchange for a manufacturers' campaign fund. If Mr. REED had said then what he says now, he would have been the representative of sound money. As the St. Louis Convention itself came to see, and as all men see now, the issue of sound against unsound money is that upon which the campaign is to be fought. If Mr. REED had seized this issue while it was time, abandoned the hope of catching free-silver votes, and made himself the champion of the sound-money vote, how much stronger a candidate would he have been for the nomination than he was. "Just for a handful of silver" delegates "he left us," and to the best of our recollection he did not get even a handful. MCKINLEY, because he represented something, even though it was something ridiculous, was put up as the representative of what he did not represent. REED, because he represented nothing, lost the nomination to a much inferior man. Such is the natural, wholesome, and moral fate of a political Laodicean when men come to be in earnest.

ALDRIDGE FOR GOVERNOR.

According to The Tribune, Mr. PLATT seems to have decided that Commissioner ALDRIDGE shall be the candidate of the Republicans for Governor. One of Mr. PLATT's political intimates was reported recently to have said that the "Republicans could elect a yellow dog for Governor this year, and that PLATT could make them nominate one if he chose." The nomination of ALDRIDGE would show that at least the latter part of this figurative assertion is correct and that PLATT really believes any candidate named could be chosen.

ALDRIDGE is a candidate about as offensive to decent Republicans and to sensible voters of any party as could be found. He embodies in the most brazen form the ideas of machine politics. So far as he has ever given the public an opportunity to know, he has no political convictions of his own or any capacity to form them. Such as he professes he takes ready-made from his party. But he leaves the explanation and advocacy of even these to the party organs or to statesmen less engrossed in the pursuit of practical politics. His own time, mind, and energies are given over to the handling of patronage and jobs—i. e., to the promotion of his own and his party's interest by the organization of greed in its various forms. His nomination as a successor to Gov. MORTON would be a disgrace to the party, a misfortune for the State, and an insult to the Governor.

The one conspicuous feature of ALDRIDGE's career since he has been in the State service as Commissioner of Public Works has been his persistent attempt to evade the law and the Constitution in the matter of appointments and to make political spoils of the public employment, which the Constitution and law declare shall be given only on tested fitness. His action in this direction has been deliberate and defiant. After the official authorities had condemned it and after the Constitution had been clearly defined by the lower courts, he still clung to his practice of making partisan appointments without examination. When his appointees were refused pay by the Controller, who by law was compelled to refuse it, ALDRIDGE pressed his case in court until he was finally defeated and unqualifiedly condemned by the Court of Appeals. Since then it is reported that he has sought in a more discreet and underhanded way to gain his end. However that may be, there is no doubt, and no room for doubt, that he is at heart a desperate and unscrupulous spoilsman and that he rejects and despises the ground principle of the State Constitution that the public service must be filled by the appointment of persons proved to be the most fit.

To make ALDRIDGE Governor, with the great power of the office as to the execution of the laws, would be like setting a wolf to guard a fold. As Governor he would not only have the large general powers conferred on the Executive, but he would have the nomination of all the appointing officers and of the Civil Service Commissioners, who have immediate charge of the civil service. It would, moreover, depend upon him to say what the rules should be, what the nature and application of the examinations should be, and how closely appointing officers should be held to account. In all these matters ALDRIDGE would be guided, not by the law nor by duty and honor, but by his personal and party interest. The Constitution is plain. It requires competitive examinations wherever practicable, and in the last resort the courts, not the officials, would decide whether they were practicable. But courts cannot administer a Government. With a Chief Executive and all heads of departments hostile to the law, bent on evading it, and a horde of office seekers pressing at their heels, it is plain that for the time being the law would break down. This is what would happen under ALDRIDGE as Governor. If the man had his deserts, instead of being Governor he would be removed from his present office.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A Russian loan has just been taken in France. It was for $200,000,000. It was subscribed for twenty-five times over; that is to say, the French people offered to lend Russia $5,000,000,000. The Russian bonds are payable in gold, and if this loan is like preceding ones, it is payable in English sovereigns.

Undoubtedly the passion of the French for their sole ally in Europe has much to do with their readiness to lend to Russia, but the absolute certainty of repayment in coin that is practically unchangeable in value is an essential condition. The extraordinary amount subscribed shows what vast sums of savings there are in France for investment. And the same is true, to a less extent, of Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Austro-Hungary. We have the word of M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, one of the closest students of European financial conditions, that a large part of these savings would come to this country if all doubt as to the gold standard were removed. The first step toward removing it is the overwhelming defeat of BRYAN and free silver.

THE SENTENCE OF JAMESON.

The reported remark of JAMESON himself embodies the comment most people will be likely to make upon the end of the trial of himself and his fellow-filibusters. He is said to have observed that he and they were surprised at the leniency of the Judge's sentence, considering the severity of the Judge's charge. Indeed, the case had no defense that an honest Judge could entertain. It was suggested in London some days ago that the best thing the prisoners could do, after their plea to the jurisdiction of the court had been made and overruled, would have been to plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court. That may be said to be what in effect the prisoners have done. If they had had a sharp New-York lawyer and a plastic New-York Judge to deal with, they might have gone on for days and weeks spinning out examinations, entering frivolous objections, and otherwise exasperating sensible people against them, their guilt being all the while as clear as daylight. They would not, very likely, have been permitted to take this course before the special tribunal that was formed to try them. But they did not try to do it. They did not undertake to fabricate a defense when they had no defense, and hence they were entitled to some of the indulgence that is commonly accorded to prisoners who plead guilty.

But there seems to be more than this in the contrast between the charge, and indeed between the attitude of the court throughout, and the sentence. The court had emphasized the gravity of the offense of which the prisoners were convicted. It was not only a constructive, but an actual, levying of war upon a friendly State, and in consequence of it the friendly State was invaded and alarmed and a considerable number of its citizens lost their lives. Those who aided the raiders within the walls were sentenced to death, and their offense was capital according to the laws of all civilized nations. If President KRUEGER afterward remitted their sentence to imprisonment and at last to mere fines, these alleviations were acts of grace and of international comity which one would have expected to see recognized, not in greater leniency, but in greater severity, in the treatment of the captive raiders who had been turned over to their own country for trial. Yet, after a conviction on overwhelming evidence, the leader of the band receives a sentence of fifteen months and his subordinates sentences tapering down to three. Plainly these penalties are what the French call "relatively derisory."

The explanation is that while the conduct of the trial had been eminently judicial, the computation of the sentences was partly political. The main demand of the case may well have seemed to the presiding Judge to be that the guilt of the accused, and then guilt of a substantial offense, should be established; that they should be convicted of crime, in spite of the fact that they were regarded as heroes by a large part of the British public, and that their cause had been taken up by "society." If he had imposed a heavier sentence, there would have been strong ground for an appeal to executive clemency, and such an appeal would have been very awkward either to grant or to refuse. By anticipating the executive clemency Lord RUSSELL has entirely broken the force of such an appeal and has made it morally impossible for the Queen's counselors to advise her that the sentence be still further lightened. And, after all, it is not a light thing for a man to have a year and a quarter of his life blotted out. Even three months of solitary reflection, taken in connection with a previous crushing defeat in the field, will suffice to deter most men from further filibustering. Perhaps the exemplary purpose of punishment is very fairly fulfilled by the sentences of the Jameson raiders.

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

Some thousands of poor people in this city, mostly of foreign origin, who have made a scanty living working on clothes for contractors who get the labor done for the large clothing manufacturers are on a strike and spending the warm weather in idleness. They are seeking better pay for less work.

The manufacture of ready-made clothing is one of the large industries of this city, and it competes in the market all over the country. These times of distrust and uncertainty are depressing to business and make dealers slow to buy, and they make everybody feel economical. We suspect that there is no item of expense which is more curtailed in such times than that of getting new clothes. The old are made to last longer, and when new ones become a necessity they are got at the lowest possible price.

Doubtless there are a great many clothes "in stock" now in this country, and manufacturers in different cities are competing in the effort to get rid of them at low prices. If they make more, they must go at low prices or accumulate unsold. It is then a question with the manufacturers of getting their work done cheaply or stopping the process of making clothes for a while. The strikers have decided the question for them.

These poor people, through their unions and their leaders, are trying to get a settlement of the "difficulty," but the difficulty is beyond the control of contractors and manufacturers, and they can stand idleness better than the workmen. The condition of business is inexorable and awaits the passing of fear and distrust and the paralysis of enterprise and activity which have come from the menace to our currency system.

If confidence that the standard of value will not be impaired and that the basis of credit will be safe could be instantly restored, the wheels of industry and trade would begin to move and before long the demand for clothes at fair prices would bring a settlement of the trouble of the poor tailors who anxiously watch the efforts of their union leaders. The leaders ought to be able to explain to them what the real cause of their trouble is and tell them where the remedy lies.

The Baltimore News announces the organization of a sound-money league for the County of Baltimore, which it is intended to extend over the State of Maryland. As a proof of the readiness of the public for this kind of educational work, it instances the changes in Harford County, where before the convention the gold-standard sentiment was strong, but not wholly in control. The News says:

"With the ending of the Chicago Convention there was a mighty stirring of dry bones in Harford, and the great body of the people indicated a willingness to accept BRYAN and SEWALL and the doubtful policy they represent. With reflection, however, came the change that is bound to come everywhere when the people are brought face to face with and understand the issues of the campaign. To-day, The Ledger says, the Harford silver men are fast losing confidence and voters."

If on this soil thus clearly fitted for sound cultivation the seed of truth be diligently sowed and tended, there can be no question of the result. The motto of the gold-standard men should be "Agitate."

Readers of THE TIMES have read in these columns occasional communications from the pen of Mr. W. B. MITCHELL, President of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., in which the subject of free coinage of silver was intelligently discussed, with pertinent illustrations. Mr. MITCHELL is the author of "Dollars or What," a brief treatise, in which the argument for sound money is uncommonly well put. We publish this morning a letter from Mr. MITCHELL, in which he discusses what is really the fundamental question involved in free coinage, to wit: What would be the price of silver after the enactment of a free-coinage law? The people who can least afford to be fooled in this matter are the farmers and the wage earners. If they are going to be disappointed in their expectations of cheap and overabundant money as the result of opening the mints to the unlimited stream of silver, and if their disappointment can be demonstrated in advance, some of them may be educated out of their delusion. Mr. MITCHELL's reasoning is of high educational value for this purpose.

MR. VANDERBILT GAINS STRENGTH.

Dr. McLane Denies that His Patient Has Been Out of Bed.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Cornelius Vanderbilt passed another comfortable night and this morning again seemed to have gained in strength.

The report yesterday that he had walked about his room appears to have no foundation. It was given out at the house by the servant who transmitted to the members of the press the physician's statement, and therefore was thought to be true.

Dr. McLane, however, to-day took pains to correct the error and to say that as yet it probably is a physical impossibility for Mr. Vanderbilt to stand alone.

Political Prophecy.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Burke has credit for political prophecy. No great foresight was required to surmise that anarchy would end in military despotism. The example of Cromwell was suggestive. Burke fancied at one time that the military power of France would depart; he fancied that the departments would become so many separate republics and throw off the yoke of the Central Government; he fancied that there would be a domination of bankers. The sphere in which he is a real prophet is not the political but the ethical. He did discern moral tendencies and consequences discernible by no ordinary eye. In a passage of his letters he traces with admirable skill and truth the connection between the loose sentimentality of Rousseauism and the indulgence of murderous passions in the Reign of Terror.

That Burke, when he wrote the "Reflections on the French Revolution," though the victim of a temporary frenzy, was in no other sense mad is proved, if proof were needed, by the appearance two years after of the letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe on the removal of the disabilities of Irish Catholics, a production as sane, as liberal, and as wise as anything he ever wrote. His conduct in championing the Catholic claims was the more chivalrous because his Catholic connection had brought like exposed him to calumny and suspicion. There is some reason for believing that his arguments at the time made a favorable impression upon George III., whose mind perhaps was opened to them by his alliance with Catholic monarchies against the atheist republic. In the end other influences unhappily prevailed, and the country rues at the present hour the rejection of Burke's policy of Catholic enfranchisement.

IMPORTERS WILL CO-OPERATE.

Assured Success of the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Gold Agreement.

In order that the work assumed by the foreign exchange syndicate of so controlling the New-York market for sterling exchange that there will be no exports of gold for the next three or four months may be effective, measures have been taken to secure the co-operation of the principal importers. It was learned yesterday that several of the largest importing houses here had expressed their willingness to work in harmony with the syndicate's plans in the purchase of sterling exchange.

The New-York importers buy an immense amount of foreign exchange in the natural course of business, and should they come to an understanding whereby most of them will buy and handle sterling exchange only within the lines marked out by the foreign exchange bankers' committee, the success of that committee's task is assured. It is understood that a large proportion of the importing firms have already agreed to buy only such exchange as their business actually needs, and they will pay for it such rates as may be agreed upon as being fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

One of the members of the bankers' committee said yesterday: "It is a significant and an encouraging fact that within the period of the present crisis every New-York business man who has been appealed to, to help sustain the gold standard, has responded with cheerful alacrity."

In explanation of the continuous small exportations of gold to Canada one of the officers of a Canadian bank in this city is quoted as saying that Canadian money is actually being withdrawn from this country because of the free-silver coinage craze and the uncertainty about the future standard of value.

The First National Bank of Brooklyn deposited $50,000 with the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a grand total of $18,165,000 thus far deposited by the New-York and Brooklyn National banks.

WEBSTER CAN STAY IN THE NAVY.

But He Must Pay Back the Money, Secretary Herbert Says.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Herbert to-day disapproved, with a qualification that he must not do it again, the sentence of the court-martial held at Mare Island, Cal., in the case of Assistant Paymaster Webster, United States Navy, who was court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, involving the failure to return money which he had received from his clerk, W. J. Tobin, as a bond. The court found him guilty and recommended his dismissal.

The Secretary, in reviewing the case, points out errors of the court in admitting evidence, and concludes as follows:

"But, however that may have been, it is scandalous that Paymaster Webster should fail to pay back, after the termination of the service of Tobin, money received by him in consideration of Tobin's appointment as clerk. And should he for any great length of time, in the future, persist in this failure, the department may be expected to proceed further in this matter. The failure hereafter to pay this money will be a new and distinct offense not covered by anything which has occurred in this trial."

The Secretary, in disapproving the findings of the court-martial, is impelled to say that the transaction was, in any sense in which it may be viewed, disgraceful to Paymaster Webster and to the navy and would seem to have been a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of Section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes.

PERSONALS.

—Prince Camille de Polignac, who, with his wife and children, is spending the season in London, is an interesting historical personality. Although still under sixty years of age, he is one of the younger sons of the Prince de Polignac, who was Charles X.'s Minister, and whose policy was instrumental in getting the Bourbons turned out of France. Prince Camille spent his early youth in exile at Carniola, where even now he lives the greater part of the year. He fought during the American war, and has devoted the last few years to scientific pursuits. The first Princess Camille was a Frenchwoman, who died many years ago, when he married a Miss Knight, whose family owns the greater part of Exmoor. Her mother, Mrs. Knight, was left a widow when very young, and married, strangely enough, as her second husband the Count de Polignac, first cousin to her daughter's husband.

—English Theosophists view with intense hostility the "crusaders" recently sent out from this country to exploit abroad the views and claims of the American division of the sect. They have sent a letter to all the London papers, stating that "the Theosophical Society, which was founded in New-York in 1875 by Mme. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott, and has since spread over most parts of the world, has no connection with the society formed last year at Boston by the late W. Q. Judge and his followers. All responsibility for the 'crusade' now being carried on in this country by some members of the latter is disclaimed by H. S. Olcott, President, founder of the original society; A. P. Sinnet, Vice President; Bertram Keightley, Secretary Indian Section; G. R. S. Mead, Secretary European Section, and Mrs. Besant."

—The scientific world has sustained a loss in the death of Friedrich August Kekule at Bonn. Born in September, 1829, Kekule devoted his whole life to the study of chemistry. In 1858 he was elected Professor at Ghent, but seven years later he accepted a similar post at the University of Bonn. His researches, which he prosecuted indefatigably, attained far-reaching success, for his discovery and demonstration of the quadruple character of the atoms of carbon not only threw fresh light on the theory of chemical combinations, but opened up a new and important sphere in the study of organic chemistry.

—As a result of a recent serious accident, Mr. C. Kegan Paul will soon terminate his connection with the London publishing firm which bears his as its foremost name. Mr. Paul, who was formerly an Anglican clergyman and an intimate friend of Charles Kingsley, divested himself of "orders" many years ago and became the "reader" of the late Mr. Henry S. King, whose publishing business passed to a firm of which Mr. Paul was the man of literary experience, and a son of Archbishop Trench the man of business. Mr. Paul edited The New Quarterly Magazine while it was in the hands of his house.

—"Mr. George Frederic (sic) Williams," declares The Saturday Review, "is not a great personality in American public affairs; perhaps he may most easily and fairly be compared with Mr. Augustine Birrell here. The interesting thing is that he lives in a State which is entirely opposed to the silver views he has adopted; and in America a politician cannot move about among constituencies, but must stand or fall by the votes of the community in which he is domiciled. In other words, he commits political suicide by the step he has taken."

—Don Carlos, who has been keeping very quiet lately, is now with his son at Lucerne. The meeting is noteworthy, because it brings Don Jaime into family cordiality with his stepmother, the second Duchess de Madrid, née de Rohan. Don Carlos, though still handsome, is visibly older in face and manner. The Spanish or any other throne is evidently the last of his thoughts. His faithful Chamberlain, Count Melgar, before introducing a new-comer, always hints that the subject of pretenderships is distasteful to "Monseigneur."

—Rupert Guinness, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, is the eldest son and heir of Lord Iveagh, and will come in for a million or two on the death of his father. He is a splendidly built man, but like Muttlebury, another famous Cambridge oarsman, his college career has been the reverse of brilliant. The power of his purse counts for a good deal, even at the universities, however, and it is said that Mr. Guinness has been smuggled through his "exams" in a way that would have been impossible to a poorer man.

—"El Tito," a famous Spanish toreador, was recently killed in a bull fight at Perpignan, France. It is said that the man met his death, and that others of his class are exposed to especial danger, while taking part in fights held in France, simply because there they are not allowed to dispatch each bull at the end of each contest. The animal that killed "El Tito" had taken part in many battles, and had in consequence become abnormally artful, often tricking his foes by wholly unexpected manœuvres.

—The widow of Prof. Huxley is to receive a pension of £200 a year, her name having just been placed on the English civil list for that amount.

STUDENT PRIVILEGES IN FRANCE.

Good Prospect that the Decree of January Will Be Modified.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Official information has been received in Washington by the Franco-American committee organized for the purpose of securing fuller privileges for American students in the educational institutions of France that in all probability the Faculties of Letters soon will be open to Americans as freely as the other Faculties that have already been opened. The Compagnie Transatlantique offers a reduction of 30 per cent. in its rates to duly certified American students who intend to study in France.

There are already fifty or more American students enrolled in the French Faculties. Since the promulgation of the decree of January last changing the regulations in the Faculties of Science the number of German students in the French Faculties has increased from 52 to 112, of whom only 16 are students of medicine.

The admission of foreign students to the medical schools gave rise to a serious debate in a recent session of the Chamber of Deputies, it being claimed that French students were exposed to undue competition on account of the influx of foreigners, who by reason of graduation, became entitled to practice medicine in France, and this without being subjected to military duty. It is probable that the regulations will be modified so that foreigners hereafter will not be entitled to the privileges of practice although the facilities for study and the obtaining of degrees will be as good or better than heretofore.

POSTAL CLERKS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Must Not Act as Delegates or Members of Campaign Committees.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Post Office Department has issued a circular of instructions to railway postal clerks, informing them of the department's wishes concerning the attitude of these clerks in the coming political campaign.

The circular states that "the department does not attempt or desire to control the political opinions of any one connected with the postal service, but it insists that employes of the Railway Mail Service shall not take an active interest in politics in the way of attending conventions as delegates, making political speeches, or assisting in the management of political campaigns. These employes should recognize the fact that their tenure of office depends upon themselves; if they conform to these requirements and are efficient, honest, courteous to the public, their officers, and comrades, and abstain from unseemly and indecent language in discussing candidates or parties, they reasonably may expect to remain in the service.

"All this will not interfere with their voting according to the dictates of their own consciences or of expressing their opinions in an intelligent and courteous way. More than this, however, is detrimental to the best interests of the service and is in violation of the postal laws and regulations and also of the order of the President, issued July 14, 1886, which is still in force and was made a part of the Postal Laws and Regulations subsequently and repromulgated by the Postmaster General May 25, 1894."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John Sheridan of West Virginia Government Director of Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has appointed John Sheridan of West Virginia a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, vice Fitzhugh Lee, now Consul General at Havana.

Mr. Sheridan lives at Piedmont, West Va., and is about fifty years old. Until the last Democratic Convention he was a National Committeeman from West Virginia. He is an experienced railroad man, and has large coal interests in his State, being a member of the company of Black, Sheridan & Wilson. He has been an active Democrat in his State, but never has held a public office before.

It was ascertained by inquiry of Secretary Hoke Smith, in whose department, as Secretary of the Interior, the appointment falls, that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that he knew nothing of the appointment until it was announced. Postmaster General Wilson appears to have been Mr. Sheridan's sponsor.

The President has appointed Lewis E. Whitcher of South Dakota Receiver of the Land Office at Mitchell, S. D.; Benjamin C. Ash Indian Agent at the Lower Brulé Agency, S. D.; Joseph Emery Indian Agent at the Klamath Agency, in Oregon, and Nehemiah Jennings Postmaster at Southport, Conn.

JAPANESE VISIT CITY HALL.

Much Interested in Washington's Desk and the Portrait of Perry.

The distinguished Japanese who are visiting this city on their tour of the world to study banking and financial methods called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. They visited all the offices and paid their respects to the officials present.

In the party were the Japanese Consul, K. Miyagawa; T. Yamamoto, and U. Yanagiya, who represent the Bank of Japan; T. Sugita and B. Murano, merchants, and S. Hayakawa, who is private secretary to the Minister of Finance and represents the Treasury Department of Japan. The last-named and the two representatives of the Bank of Japan will leave soon on a visit to Europe, for the purpose of continuing their investigations.

The visitors were especially pleased with the desk of Washington and the portrait of Commodore Perry in the City Hall. The Consul, Mr. Miyagawa, said that Washington and Perry are honored in Japan as much as their own national heroes.

One of the others said: "Everybody in Japan, old and young, loves the name of Perry. He opened our ports to the world and let in the light and civilization of the West. He started us in our new life."

The party also visited the Post Office and other buildings about the City Hall Square.

Political Passions in France.

From The Fortnightly Review.

During the greater part of the seventies, while the Assembly sat at Versailles, two or three Deputies often clubbed together for a cab from and to the station; if, however, they happened to belong to different sides of the House, the red silken blinds of the carriage were invariably let down, "to avoid comment." In Summer, when the coupé disappeared from the rank to make room for the victoria, such associations always ceased. During the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the murder of Victor Noir, at Tours, in March, 1870, the reporters of the opposition papers refused to stay at the same hotels with those of the Government organs; as for sitting down at the same table d'hôte, the idea was positively laughed to scorn. Younger Frenchmen are still more prone to such exhibitions of political intolerance than their elders, and it need scarcely be said that Jules Simon's audience on the occasion of his début in Paris consisted mainly of young men. Without exaggeration, then, one may say that he escaped the fate of some of his predecessors, contemporaries, and successors by a miracle.

Nor am I exaggerating when I state that during my long experience of France, I have not seen more than a couple of young Frenchmen absolutely free from this defect. However broad-minded in other respects, 99 per cent. of these are certain to run aground

CUBAN PLOT IN MADRID

A SECRET COMMITTEE AT WORK IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

Separatist Schemes with Regard to the Philippine Islands Also on Foot—Troops for Service in America Will Be Embarked Without Arms to Prevent the Possibility of Mutiny—A Strict Censorship Maintained over All Telegrams.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lisbon says that private advices received from Madrid state that the existence of a secret Cuban committee has been discovered there, and that certain Cuban exiles who were in Madrid have vanished.

It has also been discovered, the advices say that Separatist schemes relative to the Philippine Islands are on foot.

As a result of certain acts of insubordination among the last 600 men embarked for Cuba, and the discovery that secret proclamations were being circulated among the soldiery, and in view of the notorious reluctance of the troops to go to Cuba, the reinforcements—40,000 strong—who will be embarked at the end of August will be shipped without arms, through fear of a mutiny among them, and their arms will be forwarded by other vessels.

The advices also state that desertions from the army are numerous, especially in Aragon. Fear is entertained by the authorities that disorders will happen in connection with the dispatching of reinforcements for the Spanish forces in Cuba, and elaborate precautions are being taken to prevent trouble. Instructions have been given to the Spanish censor to suppress all telegrams relating to the matter.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

No Record of Atkinson's Death—Ravages of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The Department of State is advised by Consul General Lee at Havana, under date of July 23, that Mr. George Colvar, an American citizen arrested in Manzanillo, District of Santiago de Cuba, in the month of April of this year, and Manuel Romagosa, also an American citizen, residing in the same province, have been officially notified of their unconditional release from prison.

Consul General Lee has also telegraphed in response to inquiries made at the instigation of Gen. Miles, commanding Department of the West, that there is no information in Havana regarding the reported killing of Pierce Atkinson near there. It was reported in the West that Atkinson, who is said to have gone to join the insurgents, had been killed in battle.

Reports received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service show that the week ended July 23 there were sixty new cases of yellow fever in the City of Havana and twenty-four deaths. At Sagua la Grande for the week ended July 18 sixty-five new cases of yellow fever were reported, with eight deaths.

WEYLER MORE MODERATE.

Registration of Aliens Made Less Difficult.

HAVANA, July 29.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has modified the terms of the decree issued by him regarding the registry of aliens. The decree as modified allows residents of other provinces to register before a civil Governor or local Mayor. Foreigners landing in Cuba in the future, though transient visitors, must register upon their arrival.

The police have seized a quantity of contraband of war, which was found stored in a house in this city.

A number of persons suspected of being connected with political plots will be deported to-morrow to the penal colony on the Chafarinas Islands, Africa.

Nazario Rodriguez Torres, a prisoner of war, will be shot to-morrow at the Cabañas Fortress.

Twenty-one persons who had been deported to the Isle of Pines recently mutinied and attempted to kill the local Governor. Their plans, however, failed of success, and they will be brought to Havana for trial.

Laurada Clears Again for Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The steamer Laurada, which arrived Tuesday evening from Port Antonio, Jamaica, cleared to-day for a return voyage to that place. Capt. Murphy is still in command. No action was taken to-day of any kind to have any of the officers of the vessel placed under arrest on the charge of having engaged in a filibustering expedition.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Pushed Through the Commons Without a Division.

LONDON, July 29.—The Irish Land bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons to-day, and was presented in the House of Lords, where it passed its first reading. When the bill was taken up on its third reading in the House of Commons Arthur Smith-Barry, a well-known Irish landlord, who defeated the National League in its great tenants' fight at Tipperary, moved that the measure be rejected, owing to the concessions that had been made to the tenants by the Government. Mr. Smith-Barry has the reputation of being one of the best and most considerate landlords in Ireland or England. He is a Conservative, but opposed the bill.

Col. Saunderson, (Conservative,) who is also an Irish landlord, seconded the motion. He said he hoped the House of Lords, when the bill reached that body, would modify the measure, in justice to the landlords.

John Redmond, (Parnellite,) member for the City of Waterford, said that the bill was far short of granting tenants their rights, but was an installment of justice.

John Dillon, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, declared that as a settlement of the land question the bill was a failure, but it improved the existing law.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, defended the bill. He contended that it remedied admitted defects in the law, and said it would cut to the roots the agitation in Ireland. The purchase schem. was intended to foster a desire in tenants to become owners of land by lessening the pecuniary burdens attaching to the acquiring of holdings.

Mr. Smith-Barry's motion to reject the bill was then voted on and defeated. The measure then passed its third reading without a division being taken. It will now go to the House of Lords.

STILL IN AN UPROAR.

The Anarchists Continue to Disturb the Socialist Congress.

LONDON, July 29.—The International Socialist Trades Congress continued its session to-day. Up to the present time the congress has done nothing but examine the credentials of delegates, and of those examined thus far only two-thirds have been passed upon as entitling their holders to take part in the deliberations of the congress.

Harmony prevailed during the early part of to-day's sitting, but was broken by the reintroduction of the question of the admission of Anarchist delegates, who, though nominally excluded from taking part in the proceedings, are actually attending the sittings and voting as trades unionists. The whole affair is considered a hopeless muddle.

The French Socialist delegates to-day expressed a desire to be separated from the French Anarchists, and this gave rise to an excited debate, which culminated in the spokesman of the American delegation crying out, "America favors the separation of the Socialists from the Anarchists." Immediately scores of opponents of the separation idea rose to their feet, bellowing and shrieking in fury. Chairman Hyndman rang his bell and called for order amid screams of "Vive l'anarchie! a bas tyrannie!" These cries were countered by Saxonian exhortations, and, seeing that all attempts to restore order were useless, Chairman Hyndman peremptorily adjourned the sitting, and the delegates separated amid the greatest uproar.

THE ARREST OF HARRISON.

It Was Only Made After a Warning from the Venezuelans.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

DEMERARA, British Guiana, July 18.—Mr. Harrison, the Government surveyor who was arrested by the Venezuelans at Acarabisci Creek, on the boundary of the territory now occupied by the British on the one hand and by the Venezuelans on the other, has returned to headquarters here and has reported in detail the circumstances connected with his arrest and detention by the officers of the neighboring republic.

The official report is to the effect that on the 6th of June an armed force of Venezuelans crossed the Acarabisci to where Mr. Harrison and his party were engaged on the construction of a road that is intended to connect the Barima and Barama gold-bearing districts with the Cuyuni, and insisted upon the work being stopped forthwith, on the grounds that the territory was in dispute and therefore should not be disturbed. Mr. Harrison pointed out that he was only carrying out his orders, and could not suspend the operations without instructions from his Government. The Venezuelan commander then informed him that unless the work was stopped he would have to resort to force to compel suspension. The Venezuelans then retired to the opposite side of the creek, and for some days kept a close watch on the movements of the British Guiana staff.

The Venezuelans again crossed the creek on Sunday, June 14, and the commander, Sub-Commissario Gomez de Garcio, intimated to Mr. Harrison that as no notice had been taken of his protest he had no other alternative than to take him (Harrison) under arrest, so as to emphasize the protest of Venezuela against the British assuming the right to exercise authority and jurisdiction over the territory in dispute.

Mr. Harrison pointed out how undesirable it was that such a step should be taken on a Sunday, and after some further conversation Gen. Garcio withdrew his men and again retired to the opposite bank of the creek. But before 9 o'clock the following morning Gen. Garcio, accompanied by some twenty fully armed men, returned to the British camp and Mr. Harrison was immediately placed under arrest.

The officer second in charge of the British expedition was a German named Klautky, and the Venezuelans were at first inclined to arrest him along with his chief, but on Mr. Harrison's pointing out that Klautky was a German subject and that complications might arise if he was arrested, they decided not to interfere with him.

After his arrest, Mr. Harrison was placed on board a small corial and conveyed to El Dorado, the Venezuelan outpost, opposite the British station at Uruan. It took nine days to make the trip up the river, and in consequence of the exposure Mr. Harrison became seriously ill. On the following day his condition was so precarious that intimation had to be sent to the Inspector (Henderson) at the British station, and a dug-out canoe from there at once crossed where Mr. Harrison was. Later on he returned to Uruan and reported to Inspector Henderson the precarious condition of Harrison, and Inspector Henderson crossed and lodged a protest with Gen. Macpherson, the officer in command of the Venezuelan post, against the detention of Harrison, pointing out that Harrison's life was being seriously endangered by being detained in a place that lacked every convenience and comfort for an invalid.

Gen. Macpherson at first declined to do anything in the matter, but later it was agreed that Mr. Harrison be conveyed across the river to the British station on the bond of Inspector Henderson that he would be given up when required by the Venezuelan authorities. Gen. Macpherson July 1 sent word to Uruan that he had been instructed by telegraph from Caracas to release Mr. Harrison, and the latter, having considerably improved, shortly after set out for Georgetown, which was reached July 10.

JAMESON ASKS NO FAVORS.

Discourages Attempts to Secure a Pardon for Him.

LONDON, July 29.—George Wyndham, M. P., having learned that two fellow-members of the House of Commons had made approaches to President Krüger of the Transvaal suggesting that he should plead with the British Government that clemency be shown to Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the raid into the South African Republic, has written a letter stating that Dr. Jameson instructed him to oppose any action of the sort, the defendants feeling that any interference on the part of the Transvaal authorities would be unwarranted, as well as being extremely distasteful to them.

It is announced unofficially this evening that Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, has ordered that Dr. Jameson and the others convicted with him be accorded first-class treatment.

MOSCOW'S POLICE CENSURED.

The Czar Fixes the Responsibility for the Coronation Disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An imperial ukase has been issued stating that the Czar, having personally considered the results of the initial inquiry into the disaster that occurred on the Hodynsky Plain, just outside of Moscow, on the occasion of the popular fête in connection with the coronation of the Czar, has countermanded the order for a further inquiry.

The ukase declares that the Moscow authorities are answerable for the disaster and orders that Police Prefect Vlassovsky be cashiered, and that minor penalties be inflicted upon the other officials who have been found to be in any way responsible for the calamity.

Mrs. Yarde-Buller Gets a Decree.

LONDON, July 29.—A decision was rendered to-day in the Yarde-Buller divorce case. The Court grants a judicial separation to Mrs. Yarde-Buller and dismisses the petition of the husband for divorce, ordering him to pay the costs of the action.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—Further reinsurance cannot be obtained on the clipper ship City of Philadelphia, Capt. Johnson, from New-York, Feb. 2, for San Francisco, which is long overdue, and which is supposed to have been lost with all hands off Billy Rock, Falkland Islands.

—The death is announced at Rome of Signor Bernardo Tanlongo, ex-Governor of the Banca Romana, who became notorious through his connection with the Italian bank scandals a few years ago.

—Gen. Alfaro and Gen. Morales, Ecuadoran Minister of War, have started, with a large force, for Machala to operate against Cuenca.

—Part of the town of Ilfracombe, a seaside resort in Devonshire, England, burned Tuesday night; loss, $400,000.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Abner McKinley.

—ASTOR—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice Henry A. Childs of Medina, N. Y.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. Alexander Piper, United States Army.

—SAVOY—H. A. Du Pont of Delaware and Roswell Miller of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE — Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania and Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago.

—HOLLAND — James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, and Baron Hoffmann of Berlin.

—WALDORF—Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Congressman Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, Justice John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court, Gen. M. Logan of Virginia, C. R. Brayton of Rhode Island, and N. B. Scott of West Virginia.

"Pretty." "Clever."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

M. de B. said to me some little time ago that "The verses of Huet were pretty."

"They pass beyond the pretty," I replied. "You are like the man who, seeing the sea for the first time, said that it was a pretty thing."

Readers of Dean Church's book on the "Oxford Movement" will remember a grave parallel to this. R. H. Froude remarked one day to the author of "Christian Year," who was then his tutor, that he thought Law's "Serious Call" was a clever book. Keble made no answer at the time, but said just before parting: "Froude, you said you thought Law's 'Serious Call' was a clever book; it seemed to me as if you had said the Day of Judgment will be a pretty sight." This speech, Froude told Isaac Williams, had a great effect on his after life.

SUICIDE OF COUNT ZUBOF

STRANGLED HIMSELF IN JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.

He Had Been Arrested for a Hotel Bill of $500 When on the Point of Sailing for Europe—As an Author and a Supposed Russian Nobleman He Attracted Much Attention in Boston—But He Lost Caste Through One of His Novels.

Suicide in a cell in the Jefferson Market Prison yesterday ended the career of Count Roman I. Zubof, the young Russian author who created a furor in Boston literary circles a few years ago.

He was arrested yesterday morning, as he was about to board the American Line steamship New-York, for non-payment of a hotel bill, and he killed himself while a friend was on his way to the prison to help him out of his trouble.

Zubof was indebted to Henry Walters, proprietor of the Hotel Cambridge, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, for $500 for board, from Dec. 15, 1895, to July 1, 1896. He left the hotel on May 30, saying he was going to Philadelphia, but he left his trunks and other baggage at the hotel and retained his room. Mr. Walters heard nothing from Zubof until Tuesday evening, when they met accidentally in the corridor of the Murray Hill Hotel. Zubof told Mr. Walters he would see him at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and would pay him some money, but when Mr. Walters went to the Murray Hill Hotel at the appointed hour he received the following note, written with a pencil, on an ordinary blank visiting card:

I hope to leave to-day for Europe. Very sorry not to have seen you. Expect to return in about four weeks, when I'll be able to settle matters with you. Trusting you won't put the worst construction on appearances, I remain yours truly, ZUBOF.

Mr. Walters procured a warrant at the Jefferson Market Police Court for Zubof's arrest, and with two detectives hurried to the American Line's pier, arriving there ten minutes before the time set for the departure of the New-York. Zubof was not on board, but he soon appeared at the gangplank, loaded down with boxes and a huge bouquet. When stopped by the detectives he turned pale and dropped his baggage.

"You promised to pay me some money this morning," said Mr. Walters, "and you can't go away until you do."

Zubof declared that he had called at the Hotel Cambridge to explain matters, but that Mr. Walters was away.

"I have $250," said Zubof. "Take that on account and let me go."

Mr. Walters was willing and accepted the money, saying that he was satisfied, but the detectives explained that Zubof must go to court. While they were talking the New-York started for Europe.

When Zubof was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mr. Walters told Magistrate Deuel that the only money he had ever received from the prisoner until yesterday was a check for $250 on Edwin Corbin, of Bennett Brothers, of Detroit, Mich. The check was returned to him marked "N. G." He was willing to withdraw his complaint in consideration of the $250 paid to him in the morning. Magistrate Deuel was inclined to discharge Zubof until informed that the New-York had sailed. He then decided to hold the prisoner in $500 bail for examination in the morning.

Zubof was taken to the prison office and searched. The only money he had left was 25 cents. In his pockets were found a revolver and a fruit knife. He requested permission to keep the revolver, but this was refused. He was assigned to Cell 3, on the second tier in the prison, and he immediately sent a messenger to Albert Freeman, a life insurance agent at 3 Park Row, with the following note:

Dear Freeman: I am arrested. Please call at Jefferson Market Police Court. ZUBOF.

About half an hour later he was found hanging to the door of his cell, his handkerchief having been tied around his neck and attached to one of the upper bars. His body was cut down and efforts were made to revive him. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, but he was dead before it arrived.

When Mr. Freeman reached the prison he said he had advanced most of the $250 which Zubof paid to Mr. Walters at the steamship pier, receiving in return a check for $350 drawn on George C. Harris of Philadelphia.

"Zubof came to me this morning," said Mr. Freeman, "and said he was going to Philadelphia. He wanted some money and asked me to cash his check. I had only $150 in money and a check for $50, and I sent my cashier with him to the bank to identify him, so that he could get the money for the check. I do not know whether his check is good or not."

Mr. Freeman said that he had known Zubof more than a year and was certain he was a real Russian Count, because he had seen documents which proved Zubof's claim to the title. Mr. Freeman also said that Zubof was engaged to a banker's daughter, but he refused to tell her name.

Zubof's body was taken to the Morgue yesterday afternoon. Up to a late hour no one had claimed it, and unless some one pays for its burial it will be buried in Potter's Field.

Zubof was first heard of in Dublin, where he appeared in 1885, and under the name of Lipmann applied for admission to Trinity College. He passed the entrance fee, nor did he ever attend a lecture at the college. He went into the clothing business with two other young men. He said he was a son of Count I. N. Zubof, a Russian nobleman, and was born in Pamusa, on Dec. 31, 1866. His enemies said he was a poor Lithuanian Jew, and that Lipmann was his real name. It is asserted that while he lived in Dublin he was arrested for forgery and served a year's imprisonment for the crime.

He appeared in Boston in 1889 and made great pretensions as a Russian nobleman. The Tolstoi craze was then at its height, and Russians were received with open arms in Boston society. He introduced himself as Count Zubof to W. D. Howells, who took a great fancy to him, and in a short time he was a social and literary lion. He joined the Tolstoi Club and numbered among his sponsors Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, and Charles F. Hammond. He contributed articles of semi-Nihilistic tone to The Boston Globe and was as great a favorite in newspaper as well as social circles. His appearance was not attractive. He was short and swarthy. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and his literary work was of a clever character. He was also a correspondent for a New-York society paper, and for it wrote an article which offended Mrs. "Jack" Gardner and other Back Bay leaders. He suddenly found himself in disfavor and in debt.

Inquiries were then made into his antecedents, and they were not satisfactory. It was necessary for Zubof to establish his identity beyond dispute or be disgraced, and he procured from Russia official documents which satisfied his friends that he was a real Count.

He continued to contribute to The Globe and to visit the social clubs until he published "Mrs. Harry St. John," a novel in which he depicted a number of prominent Bostonians. This was too much for the Back Bay, and Zubof was ostracized. He then went to Chicago, where he wrote several other novels of an erotic character.

Zubof went from Chicago to Philadelphia, and for a while he lived with Stewart Harris, in Germantown, and later at the Hotel Walton, which was opened early last Winter. He numbered Dr. Bedloe among his Philadelphia friends and was a member of the Clover Club.

Zubof came to New-York last December and lived for several weeks at the Waldorf, where he was regarded as a man of leisure and means. He paid his bills there promptly. There he formed a friendship with Albert Morris Bagby, Count Hadik, Wyndham Quin, a relative of Lord Dunraven, and other well-known men, and was a conspicuous figure at the reception of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, which was given in the hotel last Winter.

Eccentric Testators.

From Chambers's Journal.

What could be more extraordinary in its way than the following clause in the will of a Frenchman who died recently: "I request that my body be delivered to the Paris Gas Company for the purpose of being placed in a retort. I always used my mental power for the enlightenment of the public, and I desire that my body be used to enlighten the people after my death."

Another Frenchman who was an enthusiastic card player bequeathed to certain of his card-playing associates a legacy of £100 apiece on condition that, after placing a pack of cards in his coffin with his body, they bore him to the grave and stopped on the way to drink a glass of wine at a small tavern where he had spent "so many agreeable evenings at piquet."

PUBLIC CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

Kentucky Candidates for Congress Have a Violent Scene.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., July 29.—The public discussion between the Congressional candidates David G. Colson and ex-Congressman John D. White came near terminating seriously yesterday at Flat Lick.

Colson, while speaking, accused White of planning to assassinate him, which White immediately denounced as a lie, and the men rushed together for a free fight, and were prevented only by the interference of the crowd. Colson then proceeded and challenged White to fight a duel according to the code.

White refused with the answer that he was not looking for trouble, and would continue to make his canvass for Congress.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John T. Areson.

John T. Areson, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Jamaica, L. I., died at his home there yesterday. He was eighty-six years old. He laid the first track of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad in 1832. That road was the beginning of the present Long Island Railroad system. The track was first laid to Union Course. Subsequently he extended it to Hicksville, and finally to the other end of the island at Greenport.

After the road had been completed to Greenport, Mr. Areson entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad and became General Superintendent of Repairs of the road. He remained with the road for three years, but then returned to the employ of the Long Island Railroad as General Superintendent of Repairs.

He invented the first snow plow and the first efficient car brake, both of which were used on the Long Island Railroad. After the headquarters of the road were removed from Brooklyn to Long Island City, Mr. Areson built the road between Jamaica and Long Island City. Mr. Areson, in his reminiscences of the work, often told how whole droves of wild deer would be scared up by the men.

Mr. Areson was born in Flushing, and moved to Brooklyn when he became the Superintendent of the road. He then moved to Jamaica, and later to Brooklyn again, but during the last fourteen years had resided in Jamaica.

Dr. James A. S. Grant.

Dr. Grant Bey of Cairo, Egypt, died at Bridge-of-Allan, Scotland, on Tuesday. He had been in delicate health for some time, and left Cairo for treatment at a German spa having great repute for the cure of heart affections.

Not finding expected relief, he repaired to Scotland, where he was born, and where he tried the local springs, but with no better results. He reached his native country but a short time before his death.

Dr. James A. S. Grant was born at Meyhill, Scotland, about the year 1840. He was graduated at the University of Aberdeen and went to Alexandria, Egypt, in 1865. Shortly afterward he went to Cairo, where he had since resided. His skill in his profession soon brought him distinction, and he became Court Physician, with the title of Grant Bey.

He married Miss Ada M. Torrey, daughter of the late John Torrey, of Honesdale, Penn., Feb. 7, 1870. She died in 1886, leaving two children, William Torrey Grant, now in Edinburgh University, and Jessie Campbell Grant. In the Summer of 1890 Mr. Grant married Miss Florence Gibson of Liverpool, England, who survives him with three children, one son and two daughters.

Dr. Samuel Swift.

Dr. Samuel Swift died yesterday in the Flower Hospital, where he had been taken after having been stricken with apoplexy.

Dr. Swift's family settled in Dorchester, Mass., early in the history of the country. He was born in Brooklyn Aug. 5, 1849. He studied in Williston Seminary, and entered Yale College in 1865 and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. He joined the medical department of Cambridge University in 1869, and remained there one year. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College and was graduated in 1872, and then studied in Europe. He was for a short time resident physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

He went to Yonkers in 1873 and began to establish his practice. He was for a time in partnership with Dr. J. Foster Jenkins. In addition to his medical practice he took much interest in public affairs, and in 1882 was elected Mayor of Yonkers. He was also President of the Board of Education.

He married Lucy Davis, daughter of Judge Henry E. Davis, late of the Court of Appeals. He leaves one daughter. He was a leading officer and member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was a member of the State Medical Society, the Yonkers Medical Society, and the Boston Medical Society.

Obituary Notes.

—Gen. Raleigh Colston died at Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., aged 71 years, yesterday. He was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute at the breaking out of the war, entered the Confederate service, and was in command of the Department of Lynchburg when the war ended. For some years after the war he was in the service of the Khédive of Egypt, and made an expedition into the Soudan afterward. Until incapacitated for work, he held a department position in Washington.

—Nathaniel Hutchinson McKelway, the youngest son of St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle died at his home, 121 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of consumption. He was in his twenty-third year, and was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute. After leaving school he entered a commercial house in this city, but was compelled to relinquish his position because of ill health. He was a bright, well-read man. The funeral will be private.

—Mrs. Olive Hart Holcombe died at Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, of heart trouble. She was the wife of Chester Holcombe, formerly Secretary of the United States Legation in China for fifteen years, and now in China on business.

A Famous English Battleship.

From Chambers's Journal.

Some four years ago astonishment was excited at the sale by the Admiralty of the Foudroyant. The good ship which carried Nelson's flag in 1799, and with the names of Hardy, Sydney Smith, Warren, and Abercromby were associated, was regarded as a piece of useless lumber, and was sold for the value of the firewood she would make. Then one or two gentlemen, with Mr. Wheatly Cobb at their head, declared that this should not be, and by dipping pretty deeply into their pockets purchased the old battleship at about three times the price for which the Admiralty sold her.

The ship has been refitted in such a manner that were Nelson to see her now he would find no change, such as he would undoubtedly detect in her sister ship the Victory. She is full rigged, and will carry the greater part of her original armament of eighty-eight guns, the refitting having been carried out under careful supervision at Erith, on the Thames. In a short time when the work will be completed Englishmen will have an opportunity of seeing a line-of-battle-ship under sail, a most beautiful object to look upon, and one which will call up many memories of doings which laid the foundation of Britain's proud position of ruler of the seas. Such a sight has not before been possible for nearly a century.

Burns in Dumfries.

From Notes and Queries.

About ten years ago I met in Dumfries a venerable lady who told me that her mother had vivid recollections of Burns. As a child she frequently saw him in the evenings at her father's fireside, and heard him entertaining the social circle with fluent and merry talk. There invariably came a stage in the proceedings at which the matron of the household sent the youthful members of the family "ben the hoose," for "it wasna' richt," said the narrator, "that they should hear a' Robbie's nonsense." He might be a very clever poet, she gravely admitted, "but he was gey an' weel kent in Dumfries, an' folk had their ain thochts aboot him." Like Principal Shairp, my venerable friend was inclined to think that the exaggerated praise of Burns had gone too far.

Clergyman Shot by an Enemy.

TEXARKANA, Texas, July 29.—The Rev. W. A. Forbes was shot and killed at the Cotton Belt station this morning by Col. John B. Hallum. The cause of the shooting is not known, but is thought to be the outcome of a quarrel.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LIZARD, July 30.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York for Hamburg, passed here at 1:55 A. M.

BROW HEAD, July 30.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New-York for Liverpool, via Queenstown, passed here at 2:40 A. M. to-day.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

DELUSIVE HOPES.

Free Coinage Will Cheapen the Currency, but Will Not Advance the Price of Silver.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The chief reason why a majority of the silver people want free silver is that they believe there would be an unprecedented influx of the white metal from all countries, such as would soon produce not merely a cheap, but also an inflated, currency supply. The writer has never seen this view combated, but believes it to be erroneous and wholly untenable.

Why and how would free coinage attract silver?

The silverites have two theories as to the results of the legislation they propose. One of these is that their scheme would raise the value of silver to that of gold on a basis of 16 to 1. If this were the effect, the price would be the same in other countries as in America, and under these circumstances there would be nothing to draw it unduly this way. The other, and the correct theory, is that the currency would be cheapened, that it would sink to the bullion value of the silver dollar. This would be the actual result, but the value could not be one thing here and another elsewhere. The price per ounce would be, as now—allowing for equalization in exchange and freights—practically the same the world over. In either case the usual course of the metal would be undisturbed, and it would seek the legitimate sources of demand. The assumption that silver from all quarters would gravitate to this country in the event of free coinage appears to be connected in some strange way with the notion that the metal could be brought here and coined into real one-hundred-cent dollars, regardless of their bullion value elsewhere. If that happy result could be attained or approached, we should undoubtedly possess all the silver in the world, even from the remotest corners of Asia, and we should all yell ourselves hoarse for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1. How suddenly rich and great we should become, possessed of all the silver on earth raised to the gold value, obtained at the expense of the whole outside world of dotards, who had not the sense or the perception to join us, or beat us, in the race to financial elysium!

There are other things which discredit the assumption that we should accumulate a greater supply of silver than we now have. One is that no country on a silver basis has ever had a large per capita of this kind of money; none in fact has anything like as large per capita of that metal as we now have. Mexico has only $4.71, though that is a country which has supplied nearly one-half the silver product of the world, covering a period of 300 years. Its output has been more than $4,000,000,000, an amount about equal to the present silver money of the world, yet it now has less than $60,000,000 left in the country. It now annually exports an amount of silver almost equal to its entire volume of money.

If free coinage is favorable to a large circulation, it would seem that Mexico ought to have a great abundance of money, in view of the fact that it not only need not draw its supply from outside sources, but because it produces three times as much as any other country, its population considered. The per capita of circulation in the Central American States is $3.78; in the progressive country of Japan, in 1894, only about $4; in many other silver countries it is less; in none of them is there anything like as much per capita silver coin as in the United States. The fact is self-evident that the supply in America is even now four times greater than is needed, and much more than would remain under the natural law of supply and demand. We have over $600,000,000, whereas not one-fourth of that amount is kept in actual circulation. The remainder is held by or gravitates to the National Treasury, and stays there. It is an artificial accumulation. It has been bought and piled up for the sole purpose of furnishing a market for the product of the Western mines. The country had no use for it, which is plain, since it is not used, and everybody knows that Senators and Representatives from the West secured the passage of laws compelling its purchase not because there was a demand for it or a possibility of circulating it in the channels of trade, but because the mine owners were clamoring to sell their product to the Government. If natural law had been left to regulate the supply, it would actually amount to little more than $100,000,000—say about one-sixth the present disturbing and useless accumulation. The coinage heretofore has been compulsory, and if free coinage should be adopted, the present artificial support of the metal would be removed, and the chances are that the volume of silver money would largely decrease instead of increase as the silverites expect and as many other persons grant. There would then be no restraint on its natural movement; it would be governed by commercial laws, its volume regulated by supply and demand. A large demand for such money is impossible. It exists in no other country, regardless of the money supply, whether that be large or small, because the metal is too heavy and inconvenient, too costly of transfer from point to point. People in silver-standard countries either use paper or credits, and if these are lacking, they practically do without a medium of exchange. There is no reason why the people of this country would or could use any more silver than do those of other countries. There is, indeed, abundant proof that they will not or cannot. Every effort that the ingenuity of Western statesmen could devise has been used without avail to force silver coin into circulation. About $125,000,000, say, a per capita of about $2, is all that they have been able to keep outside the Treasury storage vaults.

If these unwise schemers get control of legislation and by a free-coinage act remove the artificial support from the present forced accumulation and the restraint which now prevents its natural movement, the chances are that they would find themselves in a very unexpected and perplexing situation. The demand for the metal in this country would cease, and the country would soon become an exporter not only of the output of the West, but also of part of its coined dollars and Treasury bullion. The depressing effect on the market would be less serious than the result of the plundering, dishonest scheme would be unexpected.

This view of the silver question has not been heretofore advanced, but the writer believes it to be logical and sound and worthy the careful consideration of the blind, thoughtless politicians who are striving to commit the country to a discredited and dangerous undertaking. It is also a matter the voters who want more money, not less, might well ponder.

W. B. MITCHELL.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 22, 1896.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Lessons That This Country Might Well Take to Heart.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The financial question is the only question worth thinking about in this campaign, and any idea that will help to form opinion should be fairly considered. The admirable financial position of France, as far as its currency is concerned, is worthy of imitation in this country, and it can be applied to a Government issue of circulating notes as well as to a bank. The main endeavor of France is to have under its paper money a strong basis of gold and silver without actual redemption. It is to give confidence in the ultimate value of its paper.

We have through our financial system the power to accumulate in the Treasury a strong reserve of gold by making our customs duties payable in gold. If we should do that we could during three years accumulate gold to the amount of $500,000,000. Whenever the amount of gold reached the level of the amount of silver in the Treasury we would find that the credit of our paper money would about be on a parity with the most valuable metal, be it gold or silver.

There is no moral or legal reason why the Treasury should furnish either gold or silver for exchange purposes. The duty of the Government is to the individual, and no specie should be furnished by the Treasury to anybody except at its own option for individual use.

To elevate silver to a parity with gold would be of immense advantage to this country, and should be desired by every citizen.

India is a competitor in wheat and cotton, and as its currency is silver, it is England's interest to have the rupee depreciated as much as possible, as the lower the price of silver in London the cheaper those things that India produces can be bought by England. Whatever surplus wheat India exports tends to weaken the price of wheat in this country, therefore, every point silver can be advanced in value makes the wheat of India cost more in England. XXX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 14, 1896.

THE VALUE OF A THIRD TICKET.

It Would Combine Many Elements of Democracy and Help Defeat Bryan.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Suppose the gold-standard Democrats do put out a ticket of their own—what then?

Such a ticket will get the vote of the gold-standard Democrats, of those Democrats who prefer gold to silver, of those Democrats who may favor silver but cannot swallow the rest of the dose prepared for them at Chicago, and of certain other elements I will now proceed to enumerate.

There are many silverites who will long before the 3d day of November have seen the error into which they have fallen, or will have such doubts about the justice of their present cause, and will turn away therefrom. Of these converts many will be Democrats; will it be possible to convert these Democrats from silver and to McKinley, who is to them the very forefront of what they have always fought? To ask the question is to answer it. How, then, are the votes of these Democrats to be made effective against free coinage? So far as I can see, it can be done only by giving the voters a Democrat to vote for. I was born and brought up in the Middle West, and flatter myself that I know the people and their ways of thinking pretty thoroughly. I believe thoroughly that it is possible to win over the people by a vigorous campaign out there to the support of gold as the money metal. But Eastern men are not the ones to do it; they are too provincial and positive that they are right. It will require a very great deal of patience, good temper, and toleration to work the change, but it can be done. (As I have lived in the East for sixteen years I may have outgrown my provincialism.) The appeal must be to reason, and not to passion; there has been too much of the latter already on both sides. The people of the West, on the average, are no worse and no better than the average here or in New-England.

Next, there is a large element of the business community which is averse to any ripping up of the tariff, and would gladly support a gold-standard Democrat pledged to let the tariff rest a while, if they could be made to see that there was no chance for Bryan. This class would probably reason thus: "If the gold Democrat is elected, I will know just what to expect while he is in office. If McKinley is elected, I am not so sure, for, while his platform is a guarantee against free coinage it is not a guarantee against another Sherman act or some other effort at 'doing something for silver,' especially if the Republican Party should assert that it has received 'a popular mandate' to rip up the tariff. And 1900 is a long way off." If this class should carry its reasoning a step further it might be conceived of as saying: "So many gold Democrats and converted silver Democrats will be drawn from Bryan that he is sure of being beaten in any event. What if my vote, added to the gold Democratic vote, should elect the gold-standard Democrat, especially as many Republicans are disgusted with the high-tariff views of McKinley, and are likely to vote the same way? That would mean that even should we fail the election would still go into the House, where Bryan has no show, and McKinley all the show. We might elect our man, and are certain to beat Bryan. The worst we can fear is McKinley, and him we are apt to have anyway."

Then we must not forget that there is a very large element in the country, originally Republican, which is tariff reform at heart. This element will vote for McKinley, though sick at heart from having to do it, unless it sees a chance to both further tariff reform (or at least to prevent a backward step) and to secure the gold-standard against all assault. This element could be won over to the support of such a ticket, as I have hinted at above.

Then the wavering Democrats—the Democrats who have no decided opinions on the currency question. Could not these also be brought into the fold? They will vote only for a Democrat, all others, and so they are lost to McKinley in any event.

Will not, these elements—the gold-standard Democrats, the won-from-silver Democrats, the stable business men, the Mugwumps, and the hide-bound party man—come pretty near winning victory for an unquestionable supporter of the gold-standard, and at the worst throwing the election into the House?

Of course, I do not expect the Republicans to approve of the third-ticket idea; they are doing all they can to make such a ticket an imperative necessity, possibly because they think the country will be so scared about silver that it will vote their way anyway, and they can then say they have "a popular mandate" to rip up the tariff again. In a word, I have precious little faith in that party. I come from a State where we had the test oath and other little pleasantries (?) intended, and used to perpetuate Republican rule regardless of the voters' intentions. But I do believe in the saving common sense of the plain people of the United States. They will make no clatter, but their votes will swamp Bryan and all his crew, if matters are made clear to them, as they well can be. Then there is the future to be looked to. The contest between centralization and local self-government is by no means ended any more than is the struggle between individualism and Socialism. The Democracy was (would that I could say is) preeminently the party of local self-government and of individualism, though it has now fallen under the sway of men who have led it to espouse that which it has always fought against. Sooner or later the party will return to its fundamental principles; why should we put obstacles in the way by bending the knee to the false leaders temporarily in control of the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Cleveland? Why not make the return of the party to its true principles all the easier by rallying its faithful adherents now? The hope of the Nation lies in the ascendancy of true Democratic principles. R. W. B.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1896.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Richard D'Oy

PREMIER IS ALL RIGHT

NOTHING WRONG DISCOVERED IN HIS RECENT RACES.

So Say the Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association—It Was a Bad Day for Favorites at the Beach Track Yesterday, as All but Swamp Angel Were Beaten—A Hurdle Race with but One Tumble.

Facts in cases are sometimes stubborn things. The Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, who, in response to popular clamor, had agreed to investigate the recent running of Premier, looked over the documents in the case against the horse, as pointed out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and then quickly decided that THE TIMES was right and that the recent races of Premier were such as to call for no action on their part.

Sober second thought, coupled with the facts in the case, convinced them that there was no inconsistency in the performance of the horse, and that he must not be condemned because a few speculators thought that Ben Eder should have beaten Premier. The Stewards concluded, as was pointed out in THE TIMES, that Ben Eder must prove his class among horses before he should be used as a trial horse to condemn anything by. It was the exercise of common sense in the face of what this time happened to be senseless public clamor. It would have done more harm than good to have ruled Premier off, or punished his owner, on such a flimsy pretext as was offered in this case.

Yesterday's races were of a very ordinary class, including three for a cheap grade of two-year-olds, a six furlongs dash for non-winners of $500 this year, a mile dash for three-year-old selling platers, and a hurdle race at a mile and a half. Favorites were beaten in all but one of the races, Swamp Angel, a starter in one of the races for two-year-old fillies that had never been placed, being the only one to reward the plungers.

Amanda V., was the first of the favorites to be knocked down, she finishing in fourth place in the opening dash of a mile, which was won by Volley, the second choice in the speculation. It was a tight fit for Volley at that, for Article, a 15 to 1 chance that went to the front at the start, lasted so long that he was only beaten a neck in a driving finish, in which Clayton outrode Lambley.

Swamp Angel, who had never before appeared in a race, won the second race very cleverly and easily from Chic, a fact which led "Jack" Joyner to indulge in one of his old-time war whoops. He had trained so few winners of late that his exuberance of spirits and his war dance on the brick slope were perfectly excusable. The filly is the property of the veterinary surgeon Dr. Sheppard.

Harrington got all the best of the start in the third event and made a runaway race of it, never being headed at any part of the journey. The Swain and Brandywine—the latter a lively favorite—had a hard tussle of it for second honors, which the former finally secured by a neck.

In the fourth race Pearl V., the ponylike daughter of the famous racers Salvator and Firenzi, finally managed to get out of the maiden class by winning easily from Iguarra, the favorite, by a length and a half. There was a delay of thirty-five minutes at the post, owing to the annoying tactics of Protean and Agnes S. The latter was finally left at the post when a start was effected.

Rotterdam and Burlesque had the fifth race between them, the former finally winning rather easily by a length and a half. There was a big tip out on the Hanover colt, Passover, but the best he could do was to run a very indifferent third.

A hurdle race at a mile and a half wound up the day's sport and was a fair sort of a contest, as but one of the nine starters—Uncle Luke—fell. He came to grief at the second hurdle, but neither horse nor rider was injured, and Uncle Luke went the course riderless after he had unseated Anderson. The finish was a belter one. Flushing, who had led over the entire course, was caught at the last hurdle by Southerner. When the latter seemed to have the race won, Flushing came again and won by a neck.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:42¾.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 109 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Clayton)
2—Article, Erie Stable's ch. g., 101, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Lambley)
3—Defender, F. O. Burridge's ch. g., 112, 7 to 1.....(Garrigan)

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Amanda V., 103, 9 to 10, (Sloane,) and King T., 104, 15 to 1, (Healy,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old fillies. Purse $500. Time—1:02¾.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Hill)
2—Chic, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Valorous, Brookdale Stable's br. f., 107, 5 to 2.....(Clayton)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Numereco, 109, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) Coosa, 107, 25 to 1, (Healy;) Purple Jacket, 107, 25 to 1, (Wilson;) Agnes Himyar, 107, 10 to 1, (Bergen;) Salva Cea, 107½, 12 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Himyance, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500. Time—1:15.

1—Harrington, W. Donohue's ch. g., 5 years, by Miser-Gertrude, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. c., 4, 119, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 4, 112, 8 to 5.....(Hill)

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

Zanone, 3, 107, 9 to 5, (Gardner;) Lustre, 6, 109, 11-2-5, (Clayton;) Aurelian, 5, 114, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Inheritance, 3, 98, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Pay or Play, 6, 114, 40 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old fillies. Purse $500. Time—1:04.

1—Pearl V., Matt Byrnes's br. f., by Salvator-Firenzi, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Ignarra, Blemton Stable's ch. f., 107, 11 to 10 and out.....(Griffin)
3—Bonnie Eloise, J. Dunn's ch. f., 109½, 6 to 1.....(Lewis)

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

Protean, 107, 30 to 1, (Paton;) Anna M. H., 107, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Helen T., 107, 15 to 1, (Keefe;) Kate McCullom, 107, 20 to 1, (Gifford,) and Agnes S., 109½, 15 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:03.

1—Rotterdam, P. F. Ryan's b. c., by Rotherhill-Bendora, 118 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., 118, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 98, 4 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Miss Prim, 95, 12 to 1, (Waller;) Hurl, 95, 40 to 1, (Bowers;) Doomful, 98, 3 to 1, (Hewitt;) Edna D., 110, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) Mahoney, 98, 40 to 1, (Keefe,) and Sleepy Belle, 110, 15 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdles. Purse $500. Time—2:53.

1—Flushing, James Corbett's ch. g., 5 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 152 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Mara)
2—Southerner, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 8, 148, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Veach)
3—Red Pat, J. P. Dawes's ch. g., 5, 148, 4 to 1.....(Dunlop)

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

Daly, 5, 130, 20 to 1, (Hueston;) Scud, 4, 130, 12 to 1, (Sprague;) Midgley, 4, 130, 15 to 1, (Hector;) St. Luke, 5, 140, 20 to 1, (Stewart,) and Woodford, 8, 135, 15 to 1, (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named. Uncle Luke, 6, 141, 15 to 1, (Anderson,) fell at the second hurdle and did not finish.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Illusion, 114 pounds; Manchester, 112; Deerslayer, 112; Septour, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. The Manxman, 118 pounds; Passover, 118; Kebo, 118; William Simpson, 118; Abrestee, 118; Robbie W., 118; Sir Frederick, 118; Jannock, 118; Iranian, 118; Contractor, 118; Tinnour, 118; Tarantula, 118; Simonian, 115; Yankee Heiress, 115; Conspirator, 115; Newsgatherer, 115; Woodbird, 115; Sister Beatrice, 115; King Bon, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds. Premier, 107 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 107; Brisk, 107; Refugee, 103; Tremargo, 102; Chignut, 4c., Emotional, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Whippet Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Thomas Cat, 108 pounds; Slow Poke, 108; St. Bartholomew, 107; Sulsun, 107; Dr. Jim, 100; Nina Louise, 98; Mahoney, 98; Break o' Day, 95; Mohawk Prince, 95; Sister Beatrice, 93; Dye, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Flight Handicap of $1,500. Five furlongs. Gotham, 124 pounds; Ferrier, 116; Hanwell, 114; Irish Reel, 110; Refugee, 106; Formal, 104; Palmerston, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Ajax, 140 pounds; Mirage, 135; Dutch Skater, 130; Defender, 110; Eno, 100.

LOTTIE LORRAINE'S FAST TIME.

Won the 2:09 Pace at Cleveland by Lowering Her Record.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Lottie Lorraine won the title of queen of all pacers at the grand circuit races here to-day, taking the three fastest heats ever paced by a mare and lowering her record from 2:10¼ to 2:07¾. This daughter of Gambetta Wilkes started with a field of twelve other horses in the 2:09 pace and won the greatest race of the day.

After taking the first two heats, Lottie lost the third to Bert Oliver, who beat her out at the wire. She won the fourth heat in a hard drive from Bert Oliver, who was called upon at the last moment, but was unequal to the task. The little mare was a favorite in the betting, selling in the auction pools at $85 to $100, and in the books at 2 to 5. While the bookmakers were hard hit on the 2:09 pace and the 2:25 trot, they were saved somewhat by the winning of the 2:14 pace by Frank Bogash, who went begging in the betting. Josie B., the favorite in the 2:14 event, was never in the race, while Maxim and Red Fox, heavily played second and third choices, were distanced in the first heat.

Emma Offutt took her race in three straight easy heats.

Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Frank Bogash, b. s., by Atlantic King, dam by Almont Pilot, (Bogash).....	2	3	7	1	1	1
L. L. D., b. s., by Woodford Wilkes, dam by China Wilkes, (Schuler).....	6	1	1	2	9	3
Hail Cloud, br. s., by Herschel, dam Lady Dingman, (Smith).....	1	2	12	12	10	2
Josie B., b. m., (Hickok)..	13	12	11	3	2	dr
Hinbert Wilkes, ch. g., (Scott).....	11	4	2	4	11	dr
Bessie B., ch. m., (Netherwey).....	4	6	3	5	4	dr
Bacillus, ch. g., (King)....	3	7	6	9	6	dr
Sibilla, b. f., (Niles).....	9	11	8	6	3	dr
Warren C., b. s., (Gosnell)..	10	5	4	10	5	dr
Mable P., b. m., (Quintan)..	12	10	5	8	8	dr
May Murphy, b. m., (Zimmer).....	8	13	10	7	7	dr
Seaboard, gr. s., (Coleman).	5	8	9	11	dr	
Alice M., b. m., (Phillips)..	7	9	dr			
Red Fox, ro. g., (Geers)....dis						
Maxim, b. m., (Lyons)....dis						
Nina T., gr. m., (Curry)...dis						
Chief Justice, b. s., (Raybould).....dis						
Glenwood, b. s., (Nims)....dis						

Time—2:12½; 2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:16; 2:13¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,500.

Emma Offutt, br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Delta, (Rea).....	1	1	1			
Porter, br. g., by Brignolia Wilkes, dam by Commander, (Starr).....	8	2	5			
Exploit, gr. s., by Clay, dam by George Wilkes, (Netherway).....	2	9	7			
Barnetta, b. m., (Burke).....	10	7	2			
Valence, ch. m., (Geers).....	7	3	4			
Newburger, ro. g., (Splan).....	5	5	3			
Dick Willis, b. g., (Stewart).....	3	6	8			
San Mateo, b. s., (Thayer).....	4	4	6			
Peter, ch. g., (Penman).....	6	10	9			
Kedras, b. s., (Thomas).....	9	8dr.				

Time—2:16¾; 2:12¾; 2:14¾.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Lottie Lorraine, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Yeiser, (Rea)....	1	1	2	1		
Bert Oliver, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes, dam Tom Wilkes, (Hussey).....	10	11	1	2		
Colbert, ch. s., by Onward, dam Queen B., (Graves and Geers).....	2	4	3	3		
Coral, b. m., by C. F. Clay, dam by Onward, (Phelps).....	3	2	8	5		
Spinxetta, b. m., (Speer).....	8	12	4	4		
Starplex, b. s., (McKay).....	12	10	7	6		
Afric, b. s., (Russell).....	7	9	10	7		
Gazette, b. s., (Shokency).....	5	3	5dr.			
Miss Rita, ch. m., (Hickok).....	4	7	11dr.			
Heir At Law, blk. s., (Geers).....	11	5	6dr.			
Earlmont, b. g., (Thomas).....	6	8	9dr.			
Captain Crutch, ch. s., (Wilson).....	9	6	dis.			
Lucy Pan, ch. m., (Dickerson).....13		dis.				

Time—2:08½; 2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:07¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,500, (unfinished.)

Derby Princess, blk. m., by Charles Derby-Princess (Wagner).....	1					
Edmonia, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Fannie H. (Hutchins).....	2					
Bessie Wilkes, b. m., by Major Fowler-Ella Wilkes (Peddicord).....	3	4				
Atlantis, b. m., (Kennedy).....	8	3				
Quality, b. m., (Wondra).....	5					
Geddes, b. g., (Splan).....	5	8				
Carillon, b. s., (Geers).....	6	6				
Riley S., b. s., (Wilson).....	7	7				

Time—2:13¼; 2:15½.

Jockey Reiff Suspended.

LONDON, July 29.—Capt. Greer, owner of the horse Kilcock, which was fouled in the race for the Goodwood Cup yesterday by the American horse Ramapo, laid a complaint before the Jockey Club Stewards, charging that Reiff, who rode Ramapo, so interfered with his horse as to probably lose him the race. The Stewards heard the story of Kilcock's jockey, and as Reiff had been once warned for reckless riding at Hurst Park, suspended him for two weeks.

The Goodwood Stakes at two and a half miles, run to-day, was won by Homer Bass's four-year-old colt Carlton Grange, carrying ninety-eight pounds, with M. R. Lebaudy's Quilion second, and Lord Hindlip's Powick third. There were two other starters. The time was 5:07 3-5.

STEINITZ BEATS SHOWALTER.

Pillsbury Also a Winner in the Big Chess Tournament.

NUREMBERG, July 29.—The ninth round of the international chess tournament was played to-day in this city. The results were as follows: Pillsbury defeated Lasker in a French defense after fifty-one moves. Schlechter beat Albin in a two knights' defense after forty-nine moves; Porges and Marco drew a Giuoco after forty-one moves; Walbrodt and Maroczy drew a French defense after forty-six moves; Janowski beat Schallopp in a queen's gambit after twenty-one moves.

Tarrasch beat Winawer in a Sicilian defense after twenty-nine moves; Steinitz beat Showalter in a Kieseritzky gambit after thirty-nine moves; Tschigorin beat Teichmann in a two knights' defense after thirty-six moves; Charousek beat Blackburne in an Evans gambit after forty-one moves; Schiffers had a bye.

Following are the scores of all the contestants up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin 3	6		*Schiffers 4	4	
Blackburne 3	5		Schiechter 5½	3½	
*Charousek ...3½	4½		Showalter 1½	7½	
Janowski 6	3		Steinitz 7	2	
Lasker 5	3		Tarrasch 6	3	
Marco 3½	4½		*Tschigorin 7	1	
*Maroczy 5	3		*Teichmann 1	7	
*Pillsbury 4½	3½		Walbrodt 7	2	
Porges 1	7		*Winawer 2½	5½	
Schallopp 3	6				

*Played eight games; other contestants nine.

Number of games won, 81; number of games lost, 81; number of games still to be played, 90.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

S. Lipschutz Leading in the Interclub Cup Contest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—At the conclusion of the second day's play in the New-York State Chess Association Summer meeting, at the Hotel Ontario, S. Lipschutz of New-York led in the Interclub Cup contest, and S. W. Bampton of Philadelphia in the general tournament. Following are the detailed results of the day's play:

Cup Contest.—Second Round—Tatum beat Delmar, Lipschutz beat Congdon. Third Round—Lipschutz beat Tatum, Delmar beat Congdon. General Tournament.—Second Round—First Class—Stuart beat Maguire, Wilcox beat Schieffelein, Bampton beat Hanham, Scripture and Shipley adjourned. Second Class—Weeks beat Searle, Cheney beat Orvis, Watkeyes beat Waller, Folson beat Dixon, Hook beat McMartin, Dixon beat Cheney in adjourned game from first round. Third Class—P. Scripture beat Shear, Boehm beat Wright, Culver drew with Baker.

Third Round.—First Class—Schieffelein beat Maguire, Bampton beat Stuart, Shipley beat Hanham, Wilcox and Scripture adjourned. Second Class—McMartin beat Dixon; all other games adjourned. Third Class—Cheney beat Scripture, Shear beat Culver, Wright beat Baker.

Fourth Round.—First Class—Schieffelein beat Scripture, Hanham beat Wilcox, Shipley beat Stuart, Bampton beat Maguire. Second Class—Felson beat Cheney, Dixon drew with Waller; other games adjourned. Third Class—P. Scripture beat Culver, Boehm beat Baker, Shear beat Wright.

GAUDAUR AND ROGERS.

They Win Easily the Double Scull Race at Halifax Carnival.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—The aquatic events to-day were even more successful than those of the first day of the Summer carnival, the harbor presenting a perfect surface, and the wind blowing barely a breath, with a clear sky overhead. The crowd of spectators in boats and on shore was larger by some thousands than that which witnessed yesterday's contests.

The three-mile race in double sculls, which was the most important one of the afternoon, started about 6 o'clock. There were three pairs started—Gaudaur and Rogers, Bubear and Barry, Durnan and Hackett. Casey and mate of Boston, the fourth pair entered, failed to appear at the starting point because they had not secured a boat.

The race was between two of the pairs, and was a fine spectacle until the turn was reached; then it lapsed into a procession, in which Gaudaur and Rogers held the first position. The Englishmen, Bubear and Barry, caught the water just a little ahead of the others at the start and pushed ahead, but they were unable to maintain the advantage very long. Gaudaur and Rogers worked hard, evidently determined to spare no effort to place themselves in the front as early in the race as possible, and before more than a quarter of a mile had been covered succeeded. Bubear and Barry held on manfully and pushed their opponents hard. Gaudaur and Rogers pulled a thirty-seven stroke, and the British pair put in about one more stroke to the minute, but the slower stroke was doing the best work, and inch by inch the Canadian champion and his American mate were drawing away.

When Gaudaur and Rogers were between two and three lengths to the good, they dropped their stroke to thirty-four and then to thirty-three. Three-quarters of a mile from the start Bubear and Barry appeared to pick up a little, but the leaders were watching them closely, and managed to keep the distance between them from growing less. Shortly after this Hackett and Durnan turned aside from the course and rowed to their quarters. Gaudaur and Rogers made a good turn, but were only half a second ahead of the other shell. After the turn, Bubear kept his oar dipped a great deal, and this caused some delay to his boat.

Gaudaur and Rogers rowed home with a slow, easy stroke, and half a mile from the finish were leading by about ten lengths, increasing the distance in the next quarter of a mile, and doubling it by the time they crossed the line. Bubear and Barry seemed to weaken on the way home, and their stroke dropped to thirty-one. Gaudaur and Rogers finished in 0:18:43½. The Englishmen reached home just 38½ second behind them.

Six crews started in the gig race for the boats from warsh ps, and the Crescent's No. 2 won as they pleased, with the Crescent's No. 1 second.

The open cutter race between three crews from the Royal Engineers, the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett, and her Majesty's steamship Tartar proved a dead heat between the two first mentioned when the time allowance was reckoned. The Engineers finished first. The race may be rowed again.

The four-oared lap race was contested for by a Halifax crew and a St. John crew, the latter winning easily. The victors in this race are the same men who will row in the four-oared international race on Friday.

To-morrow the greatest features of the shore programme will take place. Among them are the military review and sham fight, and the illumination of the harbor. In the former event the regulars in the garrison and the men from the British warships will take part.

BATTED WELL, BUT LOST.

New-Yorks Did Not Play So Lively a Game as Philadelphia.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 15; New-York, 9.
Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 0.
Baltimore, 7; Boston, 6.
Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	61	27	.693
Baltimore	53	27	.663
Cleveland	54	30	.643
Chicago	52	38	.578
Boston	43	38	.531
Pittsburg	44	39	.530
Philadelphia	38	44	.463
Brooklyn	38	44	.463
Washington	34	45	.430
New-York	33	48	.407
St. Louis	27	56	.325
Louisville	21	60	.259

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—New-York hit Taylor hard this afternoon, but the Philadelphians had their batting clothes on, and won out easily. In addition, Philadelphia played a much liveller all-around game than New-York.

After eight runs had been scored on eight hits in four innings, Clark gave way to Reidy, who was hit for a total of eleven hits in five innings. In the fifth inning, B. Clark retired, and Beckley went from left field to first, and Ulrich took Beckley's place in left. Beckley's batting was one of the features. The weather was clear and warm. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf....	2	2	5	1	0
Hallm'n, 2b.	2	2	3	5	0
Deleh'y, 1b.	1	3	9	0	1
Thomp'n, rf.	3	3	4	0	0
Cross, 3b..	1	2	1	0	2
Mertes, cf..	3	2	2	1	0
Hulen, ss..	0	1	1	1	1
Grady, c....	1	2	2	1	0
Taylor, p....	1	2	0	3	0
Total	15	19	27	12	5

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'k'y, lf&1b	2	2	7	1	2
Van H'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	0	1	3	4	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1
Ulrich, lf...	0	0	1	0	0
B. Cla'k, 1b.	1	1	4	0	0
Conna'n, ss.	3	1	2	3	0
Wilson, c..	1	2	2	0	2
Cla'k, p..	0	1	0	1	0
Reidy, p..	1	0	1	1	0
Total	9	13	27	13	3

Philadelphia .....0 2 3 3 2 3 1 0 1—15
New-York .....1 3 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; New-York, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Reidy, 2. Struck out—By Clark, 1. Home runs—Beckley, Tiernan. Three-base hits—Hulen, Mertes, (2,) Beckley. Two-base hits—Thompson, (2,) Cross. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Cooley, Hallman, Thompson, Grady, Beckley. Double play—Gleason and Farrell. Hit by pitcher—By Reidy, 2. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

THE WASHINGTONS WHITEWASHED.

Brooklyn Ball Players Play an Errorless Game at Eastern Park.

The Brooklyn baseball team played good ball yesterday at Eastern Park. They put up an errorless game and succeeded in shutting out the Washingtons without a run. Payne pitched for the home team, and proved an enigma for the visitors. Nine scattered hits were made. At one time it looked as though the Washingtons would score. Two bases were occupied, and Lush made a hit to right field. Jones, however, managed to get under the ball and retired the side.

Mercer pitched for the visitors. He succeeded in holding the Brooklyns down for six innings and then the strain proved too great. One run was scored in the seventh on two singles and a base on balls. In the next Lachance's home run, singles by Jones, Grim, and Payne, and a sacrifice by Shoch, and a base on balls netted 4 runs. The score

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...	0	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b..	0	0	2	2	0
Jones, rf....	0	0	3	1	0
Shoch, ss...	0	1	2	2	0
And'son, lf..	0	0	2	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b..	1	2	8	2	0
Daly, 2b....	1	1	1	1	0
Grim, c....	2	2	6	1	0
Payne, p....	0	1	2	2	0
Total.....	5	11	27	11	0

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b..	0	1	3	2	0
Selbach, lf..	0	2	4	2	1
De M'y'le, ss.	0	1	2	4	2
Joyce, 3b...	0	1	3	2	0
McGuire, c..	0	1	1	1	1
Brown, cf...	0	1	0	0	0
Cart'ght, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Lush, rf....	0	0	1	0	1
Mercer, p...	0	0	0	3	0
German, ss..	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	9	24	15	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mercer, 4. Struck out—By Payne, 5. Home run—Lachance. Two-base hits—Selbach, McGuire, Shoch. Sacrifice hits—Grim, Shoch, (2.) Stolen bases—Selbach, Daly, Grim. Double plays—De Montreville and Cartwright; Shindle and Lachance; Jones, Lachance, and Daly. Hit by pitched ball—By Mercer, 1. Wild pitch—Mercer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	b—6
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7

Base hits—Boston, 10; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Boston, 5; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Hoffer and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	.	—9
Pittsburg	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Friend and Kittridge; Hastings and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Ehret and Pletz; Wilson and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Foreman and Young.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Louisville, 11. Errors—Louisville, 8. Batteries—Hart, Breitenstein, and Murphy; Hill and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Wilmington, 8; Paterson, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 29.—Wilmington won another game from Paterson this afternoon by some extra fine hitting, although the visitors did a little work of the same kind. The home team seems to have taken a spurt in good work. Kinsella knocked the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Score:

Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	—8
Paterson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Wilmington, 15; Paterson, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Paterson, 2. Batteries—J. Nops and Kinsella; Smith and Killacky. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Hartford, 11; Lancaster, 6.

HARTFORD, July 29.—The Hartfords retrieved themselves to-day for the defeat by Lancaster yesterday, and won the game by better batting and better fielding. Both teams hit the ball often, but the hits of the Hartfords came more opportunely. The score:

Hartford	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	1	.	—11
Lancaster	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	—6

Base hits—Hartford, 14; Lancaster, 9. Errors—Hartford, 3; Lancaster, 8. Batteries—Seeds and Smith; Yeager and Roth.

ANOTHER RACE FOR ASAHI.

The Thirty-Footer Hera Ran Aground on Conanicut Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The Asahi, owned by Bayard Thayer, and sailed by "Nate" Watson, won to-day's sweepstakes for thirty-footers. The wind blew fairly strong from the southeast, and the eighteen-mile course was sailed over from Brenton's Cove to and around Brig Ledge buoy and return. The run out was before the wind, and the return was a dead beat to windward.

Ex-Commodore Morgan was out again to-day with the Puck, and, with the assistance of Mrs. Morgan, who sailed with her husband, he took second place. H. P. Whitney's Dorothy was out for the first time here, and was sailed by H. B. Duryea, whose Vaquero is at Bristol undergoing repairs. Butler Duncan, Jr., was with Ralph Ellis, aiding in the sailing of the Hera, but he proved to be the Jonah of the race, as the Hera went ashore on the end of Conanicut. She will need repairs

The Hera crossed the line first at 2:28 o'clock, but "Nate" Watson soon got the lead with the Asahi, and from that gained constantly till he crossed the line a winner by nearly five minutes. The Asahi appears to be the fastest boat in the fleet, and to-day she was finely handled, particularly on the beat to windward, a distance of nine miles.

The races set down for the rest of the week are postponed, and the next event will be for the Morgan Cup next Monday. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, wife of the owner of the Vaquero, now offers a cup. The times were as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer.....	5:35:33	2:57:33
Puck, E. D. Morgan.....	5:40:25	3:02:24
Wawa, James Stillman.....	5:40:50	3:02:50
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney.....	5:41:50	3:03:50
Carolina, Pembroke Jones.....	5:43:08	3:05:08
Hera, R. N. Ellis.....	did not finish.	

QUINCY YACHT CLUB RACES.

First of a Three Days' Meeting Favored with a Good Sailing Breeze.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The Quincy Yacht Club opened its three consecutive days of racing to-day with an open race in its regular classes of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. The wind was a good whole-sail breeze from the southward, and the sport was of the lively kind. In the first class, the Emma C. won, with the Ida J. second, beating the old Harbinger, which seems to be badly out of form this season.

In the second class, which has been a fighting one all the season, Gleaner scored another win, but had less than a minute to spare over Privateer. The latter boat went faster than at any previous time, and held a lead until well toward the finish, when a bit of a let-up in the breeze gave Gleaner the chance she needed to slip in ahead. Tacoma was badly beaten, being handicapped by a new and ill-fitting jib. Satanic was not on hand. Melbourne MacDowell's Cleopatra, a champion in the past two seasons, came up from the south shore and sailed with the second-class boats, but was never a dangerous antagonist for the leaders.

Arab won the third class, and Sunbeam the fourth. Tom Toy led the knockabouts. Cock Robin has not been racing in the class for a week or so, being

AFTER FERKEH, DONGOLA

ENGLAND'S ARMY IN THE SOUDAN IS NOT RESTING ON ITS LAURELS.

The Sirdar's Soldiers Are Hard at Work Building a Railway to the Scene of Their Recent Victory, and Active Preparations Are Making for Another Advance on the Dervishes—Stirring Incidents of the Campaign.

Writing under date of June 12, a few days after the great battle with the dervishes at Ferkeh, the Soudan correspondent of The London Chronicle says:

"We are settling down at Sargun camp, and trying to make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the next month to come. Fatigue parties are at work everywhere building 'tukkuls,' marvelous structures, with a framework of branches, and roofs and walls of palm leafs and straw mats, only possible as habitations in a rainless country like this. Straw roofs are being put on the houses in the village. White tents show up brightly among the palms and along the lower slope of the river bank.

"Our camels are at work bringing up stores from Akasheh camp and the railhead at Ambigol Wells, working no longer under the escort of cavalry and infantry detachments, but marching safely with much the same kind of guard that would escort general stores at home in England. There is the same sense of peace and safety at our camp. We have our screen of outposts, a very thin one along a low ridge of sand and stones to the eastward, and a post south on the river, and the sentries are on the alert, but we all feel as safe as if we were at Aldershot.

"The real guard of our camp is the Suarda garrison, some thirty-five miles away to the southward. The Twelfth Soudanese, under Townshend of Chitral fame, now holds the place, which is being fortified, and the Thirteenth, under Collinson, is going up to reinforce the garrison. There are also two squadrons and some of our camel men at Suarda, and these are scouting up the river, while the desert on either side is still patrolled by our Ababdeh and Kababish friends under the Sheiks Bishit, Abdul Azim, and Saleh.

"Several battalions of infantry have been sent back to Akasheh and Okmeh, and yesterday most of the cavalry, the Camel Corps, and the horse battery, marched past our camp, going northward, en route for Ambigol camp, by way of Akasheh. These movements are meant to lighten the strain on the transport and facilitate the accumulation of supplies here at the front. The troops will concentrate again southward when the railway has got up to or past Akasheh, and we have more floating transport on the rising river. Meanwhile, in the very unlikely event of the Dervishes advancing against us from Dongola, we shall have timely warning from Suarda, and be able to bring up rapidly all the force we need.

"The march of the mounted corps past Sargun camp yesterday was something like a triumphal procession. The troops here gathered in crowds along the land side of the camp, and as the guns went rattling by, and troop after troop of cavalry and camelmen rode past, each detachment was greeted with ringing cheers. The men, horses, and camels looked thoroughly fit after their long march. They led along with them a number of camels taken from the dervishes, and the poor beasts had evidently lived on hard and scanty fare for some time back. One camel carried four huge war drums, taken in the pursuit.

"Nor were these the only trophies; here and there a trooper or a camel man held aloft a fluttering dervish standard, generally a pale blue flag, with an Arabic inscription in white letters and a white border. The sight of these captured banners always called forth a louder cheer. Then, too, many of the men carried, besides their own weapons, long, broad-bladed spears taken in the pursuit, or long, cross-handled swords in dull red leather scabbards, the swords of the Soudan, hung at their saddles. Bundled together on a camel were three suits of ancient chain-mail worn by the dervish Emirs not in battle, but at their reviews after prayers on the Friday morning.

"The march seemed endless, and the excitement of the spectators rose steadily. After awhile the cheering ceased and gave place to a loud, monotonous song, accompanied with clapping of hands, while here and there some more enthusiastic soldier danced and shouted in front of his comrades. The Camel Corps cheered in return, rising in their saddles, waving their rifles, and the captured spears above their heads, and throwing showers of dates among the spectators, calling out that they were from Suarda. Burn-Murdoch rode at the head of the cavalry, and he and the other British officers were everywhere wildly cheered by the troops.

"Prisoners are still coming in from the south, forty or fifty at a time, and from them and from the returning cavalry I have gathered some details of the fight as seen from the dervish point of view, and of the flight and pursuit. One told how, when the first shots were fired, the Baggaras at once rushed to their posts, but the Jaalin and Donagla tribesmen (the minority of the Ferkeh force) hesitated. Some wished to retire, others were looking for an opportunity to surrender, but the Baggara Emirs, who had the disciplined Jehadia of their own tribesmen at their command, threatened all who hesitated with death. It is even said two or three of the Jaalin were speared by the Baggaras. One Emir sent his reluctant soldiery into action riding after them, sword in hand, swearing he would cut down the first spearsman who turned. It would seem that the real fighting was done by about 2,000 Baggaras, and of these very few survived the flight and pursuit.

"The surprise was complete. 'The soldiers of the Government were innumerable, and came upon us suddenly from all directions. The fight was severe; the slaughter terrible.' This was the brief story of the fight told by one of the first fugitives to reach Suarda. From Amara onward the villagers told the pursuers how the beaten dervishes had passed by in small parties on Sunday afternoon and evening and during the night. Many of them were wounded, some had thrown away their arms, others were carrying on their camels three or four rifles, anxious to save the weapons for another day. Most of them seemed tired out and utterly depressed. Some four or five of the Emirs reported dead were being carried along badly wounded on camels. Osman Azrak was recognized by many. He was unwounded, and carried a Martini-Henry rifle and a revolver on his camel. Most of the dervishes rode through the villages without saying anything, but some said: 'We are going away for the present, but we shall come back and retake all this country.'

"Among the prisoners brought in is the Emir Ismail Wad Khetar, who for four years before Mohammed Wad Bishara took command was keeper of the Beit-el-Mal, at Dongola, or, in other words, the Mahdist Treasurer of the province. As he was in office till the present Spring he must possess most valuable information, and Slatin Pasha, an old acquaintance of his in the days of his stay at Omdurman, has taken him in hand, and will certainly get out of him everything he knows. The Emir has a bullet wound in the arm, but is able to move about, and is doing well.

"Slatin tells me that the number of prominent Emirs at Ferkeh was remarkable, but he adds the Mahdists always put their best men to the front, and he thinks it very likely that in the destruction of his vanguard, Wad Bishara has lost the very pick of the force available to oppose our advance. I hear that at Dongola the Mahdists have four of Gordon's Krupp guns and a machine gun. They have also a steamer on the river.

"An incident told me by an officer of the Third Battalion shows what good stuff the Egyptian soldiers are made of. Two soldiers of the Second Egyptians, with their rifles slung at their backs, were carrying off a wounded comrade on a stretcher, when they were suddenly charged by three Mahdist horsemen, who had been lurking in a hollow among the rocks. They halted, laid down the stretcher, unslung and loaded their Martinis, and shot down two of the dervishes. The third turned and galloped off, on which the two plucky fellows coolly reslung their rifles, took up the stretcher, and tramped on to the field hospital. A cool, matter-of-fact, disciplined courage is that of the Egyptians of the new army, and it will carry them as far as the dashing valor of the Soudanese. Both elements are of the highest value to an army, and the combination of the two makes a splendid fighting machine of the Sirdar's little army.

"One officer commanding an Egyptian battalion told me he was struck by the way in which, after halting under cover of the rocks at 150 yards from the enemy to pour in a final shower of bullets, when word was given to advance all the men sprang up and left cover without a moment's hesitation. A belt of lead four feet from the ground on the walls of the village at the north end shows how well the Egyptians fired as they attacked at that point. As to the fire discipline of the force generally, the whistle for the 'cease fire' was always instantly obeyed, the volleys were all good, and the consumption of ammunition was small, the average being between fifteen and sixteen cartridges per man. This shows that there was no wild firing.

"I have already remarked the perfect silence of the night march on Ferkeh, and the absence of smoking. As to this last point, I have since heard that Hunter, who commanded the infantry division, passed the word that any soldier caught smoking or striking a light would be tried by summary court-martial after the battle and shot. The flare of a light on the march or in the bivouac might have betrayed the secret of the coming attack to some watchful scout of the enemy.

"The prisoners have nearly all been sent down to Talfa, carrying on litters their more slightly wounded comrades. As a rule the men who surrendered seemed glad to be out of the dervish camp, and under an Egyptian guard. Two desperadoes, however, tried to murder Egyptian soldiers after their lives had been spared. They were tried and shot. We are still discovering dead dervishes in the hills, and one was found in the river on Friday. There is also a lot of arms in the river bed and on the islands. In all more than 1,000 rifles have been taken on the field, besides what were carried off. This shows the strength of the Jehadia.

"The Nile is steadily rising—every morning one can see some little creek or bay that has filled during the night among the rocks on the shelving river bank below our camp. But so far for some days to come the rise will be measured by inches. The heavy flood cannot be expected until the end of the month. Even a daily rise of inches makes a considerable difference in a week or so, and we hope in a few days to see the first of the light sailing boats coming up.

"But we shall have to wait till near the middle of July before there will be any chance of the stern-wheel steamers and gunboats making their way here up the long stairway of cataracts, which begins with the second cataract between Wady Halfa and Ginnis, and ends with the Dal Cataract, the long cataract of Tanjor, and the minor obstructions on the river of Semneh, Wady Atrieh, Ambigol, Okmen, and Akasheh, making in all some twenty miles of rock-broken rapids.

"Another thing we are waiting for is the railway. But for accidents and interruptions at the end of May, the railway would now be at Akasheh. Work has, however, been resumed this side of Ambigol Wells by the railway battalion of the Seventh, and the line will reach Akasheh before the end of the month. But it is not to stop there. From Akasheh to Ferkeh a railway of smaller gauge will be laid very rapidly along the desert route, on the line surveyed by the Messrs. Fowler for the Khedive Ismail in the seventies. The ground is very favorable; the wheeled guns of the horse battery came over it on the night before the battle of Ferkeh.

"The distance from Akasheh to Ferkeh is sixteen miles on this route, and for six and a half miles the roadbed of the railway was prepared in 1884-5 and is still in good condition. Girouard came up here on Friday to mark out a further extension of the railway from Ferkeh along the river bank to Kosheh, (between Mograka and Ginnis.) This will make an additional eight miles, all on level ground. This morning the five battalions here are all furnishing strong fatigue parties to start the work of preparing the roadbed.

"I understand that the line south of Akasheh will be a light railway of a type that can be laid at the rate of several miles a day. It will be a useful pioneer line for the full-gauge railway which is soon to be carried to Abu Fatmeh, at the head of the Hannek Cataract, a point from which there are about 200 miles of open water up to beyond Korti and Debbeh. At the very earliest it will be the middle of July before we can hope for the steamers, the gunboats, and the railway to reach our camp here. Till then, you must not expect any great events; but once we have the steam whistle sounding on the river and the shore the march on Dongola and the close of the campaign will be near at hand.

"Meanwhile, the camel convoys come and go between railhead and the front, accumulating stores, and Suarda has become the starting point from which our far-ranging scouting parties start to glean intelligence of the enemy. So far as we can ascertain, he has abandoned in panic all his small posts north of Kedden and Kedurma, villages on this side of the Kaibar Cataract, in both of which the dervishes, according to information gathered from the prisoners, had accumulated considerable supplies—supplies intended to be sent down the river to the force we destroyed at Ferkeh.

"The important post on the bend of the Nile at Said Fanti has been evacuated. The nearest Mahdist post is now more than forty miles south of Suarda, and only about sixty miles from Dongola. All the Dar Sukkot district, one of the richest in date palms on the Upper Nile, has been abandoned to us, and the northern part of the Dar Mahassa is also clear of the enemy. Such are the latest results of the crushing blow struck only a week ago at Ferkeh."

LAW AND MEDICINE COMPARED.

Progress in the One Much More Rapid than in the Other.

From The London Standard.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, in presenting the scholarships, medals, prizes, and certificates awarded during the last two sessions to the students at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, told the students that he felt himself to be in a place where he was not familair with the subject upon which he was expected to speak. He came before them in the character of a lawyer, but, although that might be a disqualification, he could not help thinking that there was considerable affinity between law and medicine. Both professions called into play the same qualities, both required exercise of the greatest discretion, and both were the recipients of such confidences as he supposed none would like to intrust to any one except to the doctor or the lawyer. The law had a great deal to do with medicine, for in almost four out of every ten cases the assistance of medical experts was required, and the testimony of such witnesses materially assisted courts of law and safeguarded the administration of justice.

He felt a little envious of the medical profession, because in the study of medical science the field of discovery was practically boundless. Medicine was a progressive science. Could they say that with regard to the law? All they could say on that point was that they tried to apply the principles of justice upon the cases that came before the courts, but they really could make no more progress in justice than they could make in the discovery of arithmetic. If they could call back the old medical men of the last century they would find that, owing to the great progress made in medical science, they would not be able to follow their profession; but, if they could call back one of the Judges of the eighteenth century, and took him to the law courts, he would be able to try the cases as well as any of the Judges now on the bench, and probably better. Unfortunately, in that respect, there was a great distinction between the two professions.

While the medical profession was able to greatly assist in the administration of justice, he cautioned the students not to embark on careers as medical experts. After a long experience he had been forced to come to the conclusion that the medical man who went frequently as a witness into the law courts degenerated into an advocate, and as a result found that his evidence did not receive quite the same attention and carry the same weight as that of the man whose sole qualification was his medical experience.

Reception Home of the Ancients.

From The Boston Transcript, July 25.

It has been looked upon as among the possibilities that President Cleveland would come to Boston to assist in the welcome to the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on their arrival home from their trip to London. The Reception Committee, through Acting Governor Wolcott, sent him an invitation to participate in the welcome, but the President replied by wire that other engagements for next Friday, the day of the expected arrival, prevent his acceptance of the invitation. If the invitation had been accepted, it was planned to make the reception of the London contingent a military affair of some splendor. Arrangements are now being made and plans formed to make the home-coming a noteworthy occasion.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Terrific Speed Attained by the Holman Friction-Geared Engine.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.—There was another trial of the Holman friction-geared engine over the tracks of the South Jersey Railroad this afternoon. The speed attained did not reach the expectations of Inventor Holman. He expected that in the middle of the run a speed of 100 miles an hour, and possibly more, would be reached. He claims that the engine can run two miles a minute when perfected. To-day's run was made under difficulties.

The attempt to run a long distance had to be abandoned, and only twelve miles were covered. The time elapsing from the moment the lever was opened until the train came to a stop was exactly eleven minutes. In the middle of the run, a speed of ninety-four and seven-tenths miles an hour was attained. The engine drew a tender and two ordinary passenger coaches. The cars were filled with interested persons and newspaper men. The speed during the run was terrific, and the wind whistled through the cars like a cyclone. The engine worked smoothly and started and stopped without shock.

Those in charge of the run claimed that the distance covered was too short for the locomotive to get fairly started. It was claimed that things were just getting into running shape when the steam had to be shut down preparatory to stopping.

There will be another test to-morrow, and it is expected a run of thirty-seven miles will be made. The coal consumption in making the run is said not to have been as great as that of an ordinary locomotive. Those interested in the engine say that they would like to have the advantages of a roadbed such as that of the Pennsylvania or New-York Central in making a long-distance test of the engine. The engine excites much curiosity here.

Presidents Confer on Tonnages.

A conference on the subject of redistribution of tonnage on east-bound traffic was considered in this city yesterday by the Presidents of the Chicago east-bound lines. The purpose was similar to that of the conference held here by representatives of St. Louis east-bound lines on Tuesday, viz., to reach a more satisfactory arrangement of the tonnage, percentages under new conditions. In each instance the main points were practically settled, and the details will be worked out later.

There were present at yesterday's meeting George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania lines; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four; S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President and co-receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio, and E. F. Leonard, President and General Manager of the Toledo, Peoria and Western.

Lake and Rail Grain Receipts.

All the elevator men who are interested in carrying grain to Chicago on proportional lake and rail rates of freight have agreed upon a method of fully identifying receipts issued against grain moved in that way. Across the face of each receipt so issued as the grain goes to store will be stamped the following:

"By accepting this receipt the holder acknowledges that the grain herein mentioned was billed and carried on through rail and water rates, and agrees that if it be not shipped east by lake he will pay the warehouseman for the use of the carrier thereof additional freight to equal local rate before the grain is withdrawn from store."

This meets the latest objections of the people who are opposed to the proportional rate.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Holders of the thirty-five-million-dollar bond issue of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad have taken measures in Chicago to protect their interests. While the sale of the road under the foreclosure will be held in October, the suit of Attorney General Moloney to prevent the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from doing business in Illinois is an element of uncertainty. The bondholders therefore filed a thirty-five-million-dollar assumpsit suit in the Federal Court. In the event of any adverse decision the suit will stand as a first lien on the property and take the place of the mortgages.

—Grain rates from the West to Chicago have received another knockdown. The Missouri Pacific met the flat rate of 9 cents from Missouri to Chicago announced by the Santa Fé the day before with a four-cent rate from the Missouri River to St. Louis. This was in accordance with the latter road's policy to make the rate from the Missouri River to St. Louis 5 cents per 100 pounds less than the rate from Missouri River points to Chicago.

—The Central Passenger Committee has granted the following special excursion rates: To international regatta at Belleville, Ontario, one and one-quarter fare; Sherman Brigade reunion at Mount Vernon, Ohio, one first-class fare for round trip; for Union Veterans' Union, National Encampment, at Binghamton, N. Y., one fare for the round trip.

—The work of demolishing the old passenger station, baggage room, and outbuildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Elizabeth, N. J., was begun yesterday, and before the end of the week all the old structures in the vicinity of the new sixty-thousand-dollar passenger station will be cleared away.

—Members of the Western Passenger Association were in session in Chicago all day Tuesday discussing the matter of rates to the Fire Chiefs' meeting to be held at Salt Lake City Aug. 7, and no agreement was reached.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway in this city yesterday, a resolution was adopted increasing the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,300,000.

—R. B. Hartshorne has resigned as Treasurer of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and F. H. Davis, assistant secretary of the Southern Pacific, has been elected in his place.

—A rumor that a Vice President and General Manager St. John of the Seaboard Air Line has resigned is promptly denied by President Hoffman.

—There was an increase of $20,040 in the gross and a decrease of $41,567 in the net earnings of the Wabash Railroad for June.

—Members of the Joint Traffic Board of Managers are looking forward to a month's vacation after to-morrow.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in New-York for a few days.

High Death Rate in Boston.

From The Boston Transcript, July 25.

Cholera infantum has become almost an epidemic among children in Boston. There were but few cases of death from the disease last week, but this week 100 children have died from it. The number of deaths reported to the Board of Health for the week is 304, as against 197 the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 107 deaths and making the death rate for the week 31.5. The number of cases and deaths from infectious diseases is as follows: Diphtheria, 49 cases, 10 deaths; scarlatina, 18 cases; typhoid fever, 21 cases, 1 death; measles, 33 cases, 1 death. The deaths from consumption were 24. The number of children who died under one year was 149, under five years, 180; persons more than sixty years, 35.

The death rate in Cambridge this week was the largest of any week in the history of the city. To the Board of Health 50 deaths were reported, as against 28 last week. Two-thirds of the deaths were of children under five years of age. The number of deaths up to date far exceeds the number for the same period last year. Up to July 24 there had been reported 861 cases, as against 805 last year. To date there have been 293 fatal cases of typhoid fever and 312 cases of diphtheria.

Sealed Cigar Crates.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Probably one of the best schemes for preventing the opening of boxes without discovery is used by a firm in this city. The firm are wholesale cigar dealers, and ship their goods throughout the neighboring States. It used to be their custom to place about fifty boxes of cigars in a large case, but quite frequently the cases were opened and several boxes removed, the cases being nailed tight again. Now their cases are made out of about a dozen boards, and a single piece of heavy twine is run through an auger hole in each board. The two ends of the twine are sealed with a piece of lead bearing the firm's name, and this method has proved effective against stealing.

Notice to Mariners.

EATON'S NECK LIGHTHOUSE, LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The Lighthouse Inspector, Third District, notifies mariners that on July 28 a second-class spar buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, was established in 16 feet mean low water, to mark a small lump in Long Island Sound, about 1¼ miles north by west ¼ west from Eaton's Neck Lighthouse. The buoy is moored in about the middle of the lump, with deep water on all sides, close to, but there are shoal spots with 3½ fathoms of water on them between northeast by north and southeast from this buoy, and deep-draught vessels running the Sound should pass at least 1¼ miles north of it. Bearings: Eaton's Neck Lighthouse, south by east ½ east; Great Captain Island Lighthouse, west by north (nearly); Lloyd Harbor Lighthouse, south-southwest ⅞ west.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 118, 192, 960, and 1,318 Broadway, New-York; at 332 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

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WINONA HOUSE, PATCHOGUE.

Spacious grounds, large verandas, excellent table. No better house in Patchogue. Terms reasonable.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A.P.MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N.J. Or, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

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Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. A. MARTIN.

HOTEL ALBION.

Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK.

Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

LONG BRANCH,

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

BATHS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES; REASONABLE RATES; DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

CONNECTICUT.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.

The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCONIASSET HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing. J. DOWLING & SON.

BOARDERS WANTED.

38-34 WEST 32d, NEAR IMPERIAL.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or singly; private baths; reference.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable location; first-class table; visitors to city accommodated by day or week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

44th ST., 210 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; select table; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED.

The most advantageously located of all the great City Hotels for Summer residence. Cuisine of superior excellence. Rooms cool and spacious, overlooking Central Park. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward. The magnificent Rustic Gardens, reserved strictly for guests and their friends, now open. Orchestral music every evening.

P. W. ORVIS, General Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS

Inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last year, 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDED; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages, wills, partnership papers legally drawn; estates attended; private consultation free. Inter-State Law Association, 2 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Brandenburge, 1,608 3d Av., near 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework; good references. 213 East 15th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city or country. Taylor, 439 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework; good city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young woman; willing and obliging; country preferred; reference. G., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; good reference. 566 7th Av., Nolan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By a couple speaking French only; wife excellent cook and pastry, bread; man, waiter and houseworker; in private family; recommendations. French, care of Colomba, 188 Bleecker St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; no objection to a boarding house; the best of reference. 157 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook by week or month in country; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—Family breaking up desires place for their cook, whom they can highly recommend. Call at office of present employer, 320 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Hungarian cook; perfect; up-stairs and general housework; German; speaking English. 233 East 76th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; good family cook; assist with washing; good reference. S., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; first-class cook and baker. Mrs. Parry, 230 West 18th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit; will give half a day for board during the month of August; reference. Dressmaker, 226 West 127th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, 18 years of age; to do housework. 428 West 56th St., Manning's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman for general housework in the country; small family; good references. 328 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—To do light housework or help to take care of children; best reference. 284 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.; ring bell twice.

HOUSEWORKER or PLAIN COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—City or country; eleven years' reference from present employer. 207 West 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl place at light housework; private family; city or country; no cards. 232 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman; good home preferred to high wages; references. 297 Elizabeth St., basement.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant woman to do housework; city or country. F. N., 753 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated French middle-aged seamstress and dressmaker as maid; good hairdresser; does not object to travel; city or country; first-class reference. Louise, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly understands her business; accustomed to travel; experienced hairdresser and packer; very good seamstress; best city reference. L. L., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff and collar ironer; fine laces; also best city reference. 1,118 2d Av., care Mrs. Magle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal references; city or country. 307 West 118th St.; ring O'Gara's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. 219 2d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; good reference. 242 West 19th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or WAITRESS.—By young colored; woman; city or country; best city reference. 47 West 66th St., janitor's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; best reference; country preferred. Mahoney, 134 West 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family to Europe. Box H., 200, 1,334 3d Av., advertisement office.

VIENNA CORSETMAKER; FRENCH MODEL; or to order; ladies' or gentlemen's; work warranted; calls private houses; also country. Marie Dobias, 1,353 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman is anxious to recommend his late butler, with one or more footmen; thoroughly efficient, trustworthy, and sober; age 40; height, 6 feet. Butler, McKinley's, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an English servant; highly recommended; city references; now disengaged; tall; good appearance. C. U., 900 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer seen. Butler, 480 6th Av., 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; both competent; private family; personal references. D., 215 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; last employer can be seen; sober, honest, willing and obliging; man an expert driver; city or country. H. K., 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for her coachman; understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; ten years' city reference. P. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he thoroughly recommends in every respect; first-class references. T. M., 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; active and useful; in gentleman's city or country place; references. K. H., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good reference; city or country. J. R., 102 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man, active and useful, in gentleman's city or country place; references. K. H., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; willing and obliging; good driver; city or country; last employer can be seen. L. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Young, neat, willing; in private family; city or country.

NEW-YORK'S GOLD BONDS

MANY REASONS URGED TO EXPLAIN THE LACK OF DEMAND.

The Uncertainty Resulting from the Silver Craze, an Official of the Finance Department Says, Furnishes the Real Cause—Bonds at Lower Rate of Interest Have Been Sold Without Difficulty, Once at 2 1-2 Per Cent.

The recent failure to sell gold bonds of the City of New-York bearing 3½ per cent. interest has caused a great deal of comment. A few years ago the currency bonds of the city, bearing only 2½ per cent. interest, were readily sold in open market, and the bids received were generally greatly in excess of the amount of issue.

As is natural, different men have different views as to the real cause of the poor demand for city bonds. All manner of causes have been assigned, from the free-silver agitation and the effects of consolidation into a Greater New-York under a "borough" system, down to the Summer exodus of investors and the consequent lassitude of the stock market and the presence of a "reform" administration.

A glance at the records of the Finance Department will show that the city has often sold much less desirable bonds for a less rate of interest. It is true that it has paid a higher rate than 3½ per cent. In 1880 there were outstanding $46,563,496 of 7 per cent. bonds. In 1883, however, the rate was 3 per cent. for an issue of $50,000. The next year 3½ per cent. was paid on an issue of $1,390,000 and 3 per cent. on an issue of $5,731,399. These rates were maintained until 1889, when the rate fell to 2½ per cent. on an issue of $12,931,637. This was low-water mark. The bonds were payable in currency.

In this connection a statement got from the Controller's office yesterday from proofs of a forthcoming report is of interest. It shows the various rates of interest payable on New-York City and County bonds and stocks and the amount outstanding at each rate Dec. 31 of the years 1880 to 1895, inclusive. The statement follows:

Year.	2½ Per Cent.	3 Per Cent.	3½ Per Cent.	4 Per Cent.	5 Per Cent.	6 Per Cent.	7 Per Cent.	Past Due.	Total Bonded Debt. Interest Revenue Bonds.
1880	.....	.....	.....	$2,800,000.00	$26,395,344.85	$56,613,378.06	$46,563,496.94	$116,200.00	$134,488,519.87
1881	.....	.....	.....	6,681,500.00	20,911,281.63	55,909,678.08	45,986,547.46	192,500.00	130,681,507.17
1882	.....	.....	.....	6,681,500.00	17,060,346.42	52,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	194,474,337.07	
1883	.....	.....	.....	13,631,339.64	17,060,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1884	.....	.....	.....	13,631,339.64	17,060,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1885	.....	.....	.....	13,125,244.25	17,380,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1886	.....	.....	.....	10,925,244.25	17,380,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1887	.....	.....	.....	10,726,244.25	17,380,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1888	.....	.....	.....	9,736,244.25	17,380,346.42	48,324,726.26	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1889	.....	.....	.....	9,688,994.25	17,385,846.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1890	.....	.....	.....	9,688,994.25	17,385,846.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1891	.....	.....	.....	9,688,994.25	17,385,846.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1892	.....	.....	.....	9,319,494.25	17,385,846.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1893	.....	.....	.....	9,319,494.25	17,385,846.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1894	.....	.....	.....	9,319,494.25	17,380,346.42	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1895	.....	.....	.....	9,319,494.25	15,890,027.59	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84
1896	14,574,237.63	$12,861,687.63	$5,612,974.60	9,319,494.25	15,890,027.59	48,279,088.64	44,727,945.55	20,000.00	130,780,570.84

The total bonded indebtedness up to June 30, 1896, is $152,329,681.26, an increase over last year of $6,741,084.18. To meet this debt, there is now available from the sinking fund, and from investments and cash, $78,331,507.65, which reduced the actual bonded debt of the city to $113,998,173.61, besides the outstanding "revenue bonds."

The revenue bonds are mere certificates of indebtedness, and represent money borrowed from time to time to meet current expenses. They are redeemed yearly, as fast as taxes are collected, and are, in fact, based upon taxation. They do not constitute a part of the bonded debt.

A prominent official in the Financial Department of the city said yesterday that the old rate of 2½ per cent. was too low and forced the bonds down below par, thus reflecting in some degree upon the city's credit. They were floated, he said, upon the market when there was a plethora of money.

"The recent bonds," he said, "should find a ready sale, as they are fully protected, and are payable in gold. Most of the reasons given for their failure to sell do not, in my opinion, cover the case. The Greater New-York idea is absurd. It is true, the other municipalities would bring in their debts, but they would bring in their public property, which now amply secures their indebtednesses, and this property would be enhanced in value by the consolidation. The other reasons are little better, except the free-silver scare, and the consequent disturbance of business.

"The Summer season has some effect upon the bond market, as a large number of capitalists are absent, and I think that Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn acted wisely in postponing the sale of Brooklyn bonds. But if there were a demand for these bonds, they could be sold in the dull season, as the issue is small.

"The real cause will be found in the free-silver craze, which has unsettled business and created an uneasiness in every quarter of the financial market.

"Money is being hoarded for fear of the coming of a day when good money will be too scarce even to meet the bonds of the City of New-York. I do not believe that day will come, but there is uneasiness and hesitation, and you cannot sell bonds on such a market and in such a crisis."

North Carolina Persimmons.

From The Washington Post.

"Before the war you could tell the different grades of society in North Carolina by the very easy test of pronunciation of a single word," said Mr. George T. Ambrose. "If a man belonged to the upper or patrician order, he always said 'persimmons;' if of the middle class, 'simmons,' and if one of the poor white trash, he said, 'simmonses.' By this simple criterion could the student of caste distinctions in that part of the old South tell with accuracy to what social status each native belonged."

Large Judgment for Royalties.

Judgment for $35,271 was entered yesterday against the Ball Electric Light Company of 404 West Twenty-seventh Street and of Chicago in favor of Royal E. Ball for royalties on his patent for manufacturing regulators for dynamo electric machines. Col. W. L. Brown, the President of the company, said the judgment was a friendly one to protect Mr. Ball's interest, as he was the largest stockholder and it could easily be met if he should press it.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Relics of the old days, when fireproof vaults, time locks, and all the wonderful modern inventions against depredations of burglars were unknown, are still to be found in New-York. One of these is in the possession of the Bank of America, on Wall Street. The bank is one of the oldest in the city, dating back to 1812, and the old chest, or safe, or whatever it may be called, has been in its possession since as long as any one now connected with the bank knows. It is a massive-looking affair, but it would prove a sinecure to a burglar if it contained any of the bank's funds. It is about four feet long, trunk shaped, with a very thin cover—a good-sized trunk, but not as large as an ordinary saratoga. It is covered with metal—sheet iron, evidently—has massive iron handles on either end, two enormous padlocks in the front, with a large keyhole in the centre. This and the padlocks are a delusion designed to deceive the unsophisticated thief. On the cover is a secret spring, which, when touched, throws open the keyhole, which belongs to the real lock of the chest. The chest stands in the rear of the main floor of the bank, where it is tucked away out of sight. There is a tradition that it belonged to British officers in Revolutionary days.

***

The Bowery Savings Bank has an old safe which it treasures with great care and gaves a place of honor in one of the finest rooms in its handsome new building. It is an elegant little affair, covered with green leather and ornamented with brass-headed nails, a number of them forming the letters "B. B. S." on the top. It is a small box, about a foot and a half long. It has a brass handle and lock, and was used in 1835, the first days of the bank, to carry its funds every night to the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, across the street. It stands now on the front of the long table in the Trustees' room of the bank, covered with a glass case. A small plate on the case says: "The First Safe, 1835, vide history of the Safe and Bank, p. 16." The Trustees' room in the bank is a beautiful one. It is finished in mahogany, the chairs are of mahogany, leather covered, and the table on which the first safe stands is a beautiful piece of furniture. It is of solid mahogany, 22 feet long. The highly polished top looks as if it might be of one piece of wood.

***

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays there is a sign "Ladies' Day" at the free baths of the city. Those are the picturesque days of the week. The "ladies" who visit the baths wear a variety of costumes, but bright colors are sure to be a feature, no matter what the cut of the garments may be. Simple suits are furnished at the baths to those who haven't them, but the majority of the bathers bring their own garments. Skirts are not much in the mode at the baths. The children wear usually old cotton gowns, the skirt stitched together in the centre, to give the knickerbocker effect. Most of the children can swim, and they splash around like a shoal of porpoises. The mammas wear more elaborate costumes. The belle of the bath the other day, as far as clothes went, was an Italian woman, who wore a new bathing suit of bright pink outing flannel. Two enormously fat women sat on the partition fence between the children's bath and the larger one until the largest one, with a big tattooed mark on her right arm, fell off with a tremendous splash. One of the most attractive visitors was a little old lady with white hair. She had the pretty pink and white complexion sometimes to be seen in old people. And how she enjoyed the bath! She splashed around and even made a good attempt at swimming, though an up-to-date swimming teacher might not have admired her stroke.

***

The Bowery Mission has a practical warning outside its windows. It is in the form of a picture showing the five degrees of man as the mission people have evidently seen him. They range from the well-dressed man wearing a shining silk hat to the drunkard on the street. The silk hat, the clothes, and the man grow more and more dilapidated in each picture. Each degree has a heading, from the first, "Lemonade with a stick in it," to the last, "Never refuses a drink." Above the illustrations are the words, "Young man take warning," below, "Drinking brandy, rum, &c."

***

"You would be surprised to know how many men come in here saying their watches won't go," says the watch repairer, "when they have not been wound. A man gets a new watch, he forgets to wind it, and naturally it stops. Then he does not dare even to try to wind it, for fear he will do it more injury, if some has already been done. A jeweler could tell funny stories if he would."

***

Campaign torches are out. There is a barrel full of them with long handles and protruding wicks standing in front of a shop on a down-town street. They look hot. The thought of a parade in this weather is not conducive to comfort.

***

"They have strange customs at New-York museums," said the woman who is spending the Summer in the city yesterday. "I have made my first visit to a dime museum here. Some one told me of something that I would be interested to see, and I ventured in alone. I wandered through the entrance, not feeling quite sure of myself or quite knowing where I was going. I reached the first room of the museum, and found in the centre of it a large platform, upon which were some musical individuals, two men and two women, thumbing their instruments. In front of them stood a man with his hat on gossiping. As I entered he bowed very respectfully to me, and I returned it, not quite knowing whether this was the fashion of the place, whether he was the proprietor or what. He was just offering the musicians some soda. He took it and carried it to them, called a man in a gay red garment down from another platform and treated him. I was standing near, waiting to ask a question of the soda-water girl. He had another glass filled and offered it to me. 'You are quite welcome,' he said, as I refused, and he gave it to a youth who was near. I wandered around a little longer, went to see the menagerie, which was what I had come for, and, coming down to a lower floor, I found a small crowd gathered around the girl who was walking up a pyramid of knives with her feet bare. A man sat on the platform near her reciting at intervals a little rhyme which went something like this: 'Isn't she sweet, in her bare feet,' and a little more of it, that I can't remember. That has nothing to do with my story, except that the rhyming individual, who was a well-dressed, respectable-looking man, bowed to me with great dignity as I neared the circle, and I returned it, as I had done before. So I have concluded that that is a hospitable, homelike way they have at museums of welcoming guests and patrons."

***

Darkened rooms do much to hurt the eyes of the people who read in them in the Summer, but the flapping awning, the lower edge waving in the breeze, is infinitely worse. "I never knew that I had eyes," said the student, "until this Summer, when I have suffered from the efforts made to read in rooms kept dark and cool."

Negro Schools in the South.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

I talked with Mrs. E. C. Hobson of Washington, D. C., about her work among the Southern negroes in domestic economy and what she terms "applied morality." "Their eagerness for knowledge is remarkable," said she. "We reach them chiefly through our mothers' meetings, teaching them to sew, knit, keep house neatly, and, above all, to value and strive after a better life. The colored female teachers through Georgia and South Carolina," she continued, "are allowed by the State from forty to ninety-five dollars as a salary for three months, but neither schoolhouse nor books are furnished them. Yet many young colored women secure both through their own exertion, and their schools are often filled for eight months instead of three. I visited a typical school of this sort between Tuskeegee and Montgomery, Ala. Their school was held in an old church without window panes or proper heat, and the Board of Trustees consisted of one withered negro, who did what he could to help the teacher. Yet the school thrived."

Odd Fellows to Meet Here in August.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York will be opened in this city at Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Aug. 18 at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Continental Hotel, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, will be the official headquarters. The railway rates for members of the Grand Lodge from out of town will be one and one-third times the regular fare one way for the round trip, and the tickets will be good from Aug. 14 to Aug. 24.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER IV.

A short measure is a cheat.

1. A 30-inch yard is a cheat.
2. A 3-peck bushel is a cheat.
3. A 9-ounce pound is a cheat.
4. A 53-cent dollar is a cheat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

TALKS WITH WORKINGMEN.

Various Views Expressed on the Currency Question.

The sentiment of workingmen regarding silver money was further inquired into yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the shoe factory of the Gardiner & Estes Company, at 675 Hudson Street.

Patrick Hunt said he was for gold, and declared himself against the coinage of silver at any ratio, by international agreement or otherwise.

James McCabe is in favor of silver. "Laboring men cannot make any money now," he said. "There is nothing in it for us as things are, and we could not be in any worse condition. Times might easily be better under free silver, and I believe they would."

Arthur Powers favors gold. He has no objection, he said, to the coinage of silver dollars if they are worth a dollar. When he spends a dollar he wants to be sure that the dollar will buy a dollar's worth of goods.

William Kraus said he was in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard. If a silver dollar was worth as much as a gold dollar he would have no objection to it. He would not oppose the free coinage of silver at its market value, but was against coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Edward McGovern said he was studying the money question and was inclined to favor silver. "As far as my observation goes," said Mr. McGovern, "I am inclined to think that the free coinage of silver would be of advantage to us. Under the gold standard we seem to be in subjection to foreign powers. England controls the money market of the world. Her capitalists hold enough of our bonds, payable in gold, to draw off two or three times all the gold we have in the country. In order to break this power, which it is dangerous to our liberties and our business to allow them to retain, free silver, I believe, would be the proper thing. That would increase the volume of the currency and enable us to release the strain made on us by the difficulty of maintaining the present gold standard."

Thomas Jefferson is a bimetallist. "This country has always been for gold and silver," said he, "and why shouldn't it be now? I want the double standard."

Daniel Sullivan is a silver man. "The uselessness of the gold standard," said he, "is shown by the fact that this country is unable to maintain it now without constantly rushing into an enormous debt. The quantities of bonds that have been issued by this Administration for the purpose of keeping up the gold standard show the fallacy of the argument for it. Free silver will make things better, because, in the first place, it will increase the rate of foreign exchange and thus cut off gold shipments to Europe to a large degree and because it would not in that case pay these bullion brokers down in Wall Street to ship gold to foreign ports. The gold would thus remain here.

"Another advantage would be its effect upon the farming industry. It would benefit the farmers, because they would be able to borrow money to get their crops to the Eastern markets. The only people who would be injured by free coinage would be the foreign holders of railway and other securities, and I do not know what difference it makes to us how much they are hurt. It is immaterial to the workingman whether he is paid in gold or silver."

A. N. Eligrannarin declared himself for the maintenance of the gold standard. He thought that a dollar should be worth a dollar all the world over. He is content to retain the present standard.

Frank Ingresel is for gold, because he believes the gold standard is better for business.

WILL ADOPT BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Kings County Will Send Convicts' Pictures to State Prisons' Wardens.

The Commissioners of Charities of Kings County met yesterday. Commissioner Burtis, who had been ill for many weeks, was present. He will sail for Europe Saturday.

Warden Hayes of the Penitentiary said that under the law the penitentiary would have to adopt the Bertillon system of identification. Each convict must be measured and photographed, and the photographs will be sent to Auburn, Sing Sing, Dannemora, and other penal institutions. He said he had been advised to erect a building in which the measurements and photographs can be taken.

Dr. Stewart W. Nelson was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the Kings County Hospital at $600 a year.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RICH MINES.

An Effort to Interest British Capital in Development.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—Sir Archibald Geikie, Director General of the British Geological Survey, states in a letter to Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, that the Newfoundland coal and iron deposits are immensely valuable.

Sir Archibald advises the appointment of special experts to report upon the size and character of the deposits, giving general particulars regarding them, with a view to their development.

The Admiralty will test the coal on British warships, and every effort will be made to induce British capitalists to invest their money in the development of Newfoundland's mineral resources.

GLASS FELL ON THE BRIDE.

But the Accident Did Not Stop the Wedding Festivities.

While a wedding was in progress at Katonia Hall, 66 Essex Street, about 8 o'clock last evening, an unlooked-for incident occurred which caused considerable excitement, and threatened for a few minutes to put an end to the festivities. The happy couple were Max Siegel of 94 Ludlow Street and Miss Fannie Glass of 37 Allen Street.

The guests who had been bidden to the feast had all assembled, and, according to the marriage customs of her faith, the bride-elect was seated in a large arm-chair underneath a skylight in the east end of the hall, awaiting the congratulations of her friends. The friends were just approaching, when there was a crash, and a pane of glass three feet long and about a foot wide fell from the skylight, the fragments striking the bride and several of the guests on their heads.

The bridegroom, when he heard the crash, rushed to the bride's side and bore her to an adjoining room, with the blood streaming from a cut in her head, over the right eye. Four other women were injured by the falling glass. They were Miss Tillie Lenten and Mrs. Lena Lenten of 47 Henry Street, Miss Tillie Welpert of 71 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Fannie Goldstein of 37 Allen Street. None was seriously injured, and after their their wounds had been attended to by Dr. Morris of 77 Orchard Street and Dr. Girstansky of 24 Rutgers Street, the ceremony was performed, after which the bride joined in the dancing.

"BIG SIX'S" ANNUAL ELECTION.

President Donnelly's Re-election in Doubt at a Late Hour Last Night.

The union printers of this city had an exciting day yesterday, as the annual elections of Typographical Union No. 6 came off. They voted at the different offices where they are employed, and the returns were sent to the headquarters of the union, at William and Duane Streets. The men of what is known as the Secretary's chapel, where those who are out of work vote, cast their ballots in a hall in Park Row, near Pearl Street.

The greatest struggle was over the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer. Samuel B. Donnelly, the incumbent of the office of President, ran again, heading the administration ticket. Against him ran James M. Duncan. At a late hour last evening they were still counting the votes of the Secretary's chapel, of which some 560 were cast. The other chapels gave Duncan a majority of 121, but the votes cast for Donnelly in the Secretary's chapel were about twice as many as those for Duncan.

Donnelly, it was announced, carried the remainder of the administration ticket with him, with the exception of the delegates, and it was not known who were elected to those positions at a late hour. William Ferguson, who has held the office of Secretary-Treasurer for several years, ran ahead of his ticket. The other officers announced as elected were: Vice-President—William F. Smith; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas J. Robinson; Reading Clerk—John J. Roberts.

ELECTRIC WIRES CREATE A FIRE.

Furniture and Storage Warehouse Burned in Jersey City.

Thomas J. Armstrong kept a second-hand furniture store at 198 and 200 Bay Street, Jersey City. The building was frame, three stories high. Mr. Armstrong, who also did a storage business, occupied the entire building. A week ago he had the place fitted with electric lights. In some way the wires got crossed and set fire to the building shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Owing to the inflammable nature of the building and its contents, the flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the building was destroyed.

The flames also attacked the dwellings adjoining, and the occupants were compelled to escape in their night clothes. They found temporary homes with neighbors.

A cat that belonged to one of the families created considerable amusement. When the family fled, the children tried to take the cat with them, but the animal leaped to the window ledge and sat there, apparently watching the fire, until the flames were extinguished.

Mr. Armstrong estimates his loss at $16,000. He has $10,000 insurance. The adjoining buildings were damaged about $1,000.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Contract Awarded for Building a New Pipe Line.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded the contract for building the new pipe line for the water extension from Milburn to Spring Creek, a distance of fifteen miles, to John McNamee, for $779,629.

The contract calls for a sixty-six-inch steel pipe. Chief Engineer Milne reported in favor of a single forty-eight-inch cast iron pipe. For the latter the contract price was $667,000.

Commissioner Willis believes that the city will be the gainer in a few years by the adoption at this time of the sixty-six-inch pipe.

Capt. Charles Smith in an Asylum.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 29.—Capt. Charles Smith, the well-known designer and shipbuilder of Greenport, who became insane on Monday night, was taken to the asylum at this place today. Drs. Clarence Miles and T. L. Ireland of Greenport last night made a thorough examination of Smith and pronounced him insane.

LOVER SAVED HER LIFE

O'BRIEN KNOCKED THE POISON FROM KATE FANNING'S HAND.

He Is a Policeman and She a Member of a Well-to-Do Family in Scranton, Penn., Who Has Been Visiting Her Uncle in This City—Neither Will Explain the Attempt at Suicide—Not Known that They Had Quarreled.

Mystery surrounds the attempted suicide of Miss Kate Fanning, who took a small amount of carbolic acid at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue Tuesday evening.

Miss Fanning, who is only eighteen years old, comes from an excellent and well-to-do family in Scranton, Penn. For several months she had been visiting at the residence of her uncle, Henry Wilson, at 1,016 Washington Avenue. She became acquainted with Policeman O'Brien of the Morrisania Precinct, and her uncle says she was frequently in his company. He made no objection to O'Brien's attentions, and neither did her parents, who had been apprised of the affair.

The members of the Wilson family say that Miss Fanning seemed to be in the best of spirits all day Tuesday. She was about the house, singing and joking with the members of the family, and there was not the slightest thing in her actions that would indicate that she contemplated an attempt on her life. She left the Wilson house about 7:30 o'clock, saying she was going for a walk. Whether she met and quarreled with O'Brien neither will say. She purchased the bottle of carbolic acid at Froelich's drug store, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, about 9 o'clock, saying she wanted it for a disinfectant. Then she walked up the avenue to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, where she met O'Brien. She greeted him, and without speaking another word raised the bottle to her lips. Before she had time to swallow the drug the policeman knocked the bottle from her hand, but not until the girl's lips and throat had been frightfully burned.

O'Brien carried the girl back to Froelich's drug store and summoned an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital. He rode with her to the hospital, and on the way the two addressed each other in the most endearing terms. He was heard to ask her: "My God, Kate, why did you do this? I would rather anything else would have happened than this." The girl's only answer was: "Forgive me, love, forgive me." O'Brien remained at her bedside throughout the night.

When O'Brien was asked for an explanation of the affair by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he answered: "I have nothing to say."

Miss Fanning was greatly improved yesterday, and the doctors at the Fordham Hospital said she would be fully recovered in a few days. She was able to talk, and when her cousin called at the hospital to see her she chatted pleasantly, but refused to talk about her attempt at self-destruction. "I don't know," was her answer when she was asked why she attempted suicide.

Took a Dose of Laudanum.

Mary Outen, twenty-five years old, of 409 East Seventeenth Street, attempted suicide about 11 o'clock yesterday morning by taking laudanum in the Second Avenue Elevated Station at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. She was removed to the Harlem Hospital. The young woman's mother, when informed of her daughter's act, said she had thought for some time that the girl's mind was affected.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Clarence Mayer Accused by Max Nathan, a Diamond Dealer.

The police are looking for Clarence Mayer, a son of J. D. Mayer, a wealthy retired merchant. He is charged with forgery by Max Nathan, a diamond dealer, at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Nathan told the following story to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday: "I first became acquainted with Clarence Mayer last December, when he came to my office and said he wished to buy some diamonds. I sold him a pair, and he gave me some money in cash and a check for the rest. The check proved to be good. He called on me again last Saturday and said he wanted a pair of diamonds for earrings. He wanted the diamonds on memorandum, but this I refused. Mayer then offered a check for $250, which, he said, was drawn on his mother's account. As it was not certified, I refused to take it. Mayer returned to my office on Monday with the check certified, and I accepted it. Soon afterward a friend of mine in the office happened to look at the check, and told me that, in his opinion, it was a forgery. The check was on the Importers and Traders' Bank. I went at once to the cashier of the bank, who told me that the check was undoubtedly a forgery.

"I then went to the office of Lazard Frères of 10 Wall Street, where Mayer said he was employed, but they had never heard of the young man. I then went to his brother, Julius M. Mayer, the well-known lawyer, of 7 Pine Street, who was not at all surprised to hear the unpleasant news.

"'My brother,' said Mr. Mayer, 'has always been a bad lot, and I will do nothing for him. I have already done a great deal to keep him out of prison, and I am too thoroughly disgusted to do anything more. Let him suffer this time. I advise you to take steps at once.'"

Mr. Nathan then reported the matter to the Detective Bureau, and an affidavit was sent to the Grand Jury.

Young Mayer is about twenty-four years old. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and is slender. He is of a nervous disposition and stutters somewhat. He has brown eyes, a thin face, and a prominent nose, slightly bent to the left.

DORA HENRY MARRIED AT 17.

Webb, the Husband, Held for Trial on a Charge of Abduction.

The case of George H. Webb, a painter, twenty-one years old, of 291 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, charged with the abduction of Dora Henry, seventeen years old of 164 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, came up before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He married the girl without the consent of her parents, she being less than eighteen years old. Webb is a nephew of former Police Captain Webb, and is said to be industrious and steady. Miss Henry is stout, rather pretty, and would readily be believed to be twenty years old. She is a Jewess and Webb is a Christian.

The complaint alleges that on June 27 last Webb met Miss Henry, who was in company with her twelve-year-old brother Julius, and induced her to accompany him to the residence of the Rev. C. A. Daniell, 222 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where they were married, in the presence of young Julius. After the marriage the couple went to their respective homes and did not live together. Miss Henry quarreled with her brother on the 20th of July and he in revenge divulged the marriage to their parents. Webb's arrest followed two days later.

Aaron Henry, father of the girl, testified that his daughter was born in 1879, and that neither he nor his wife had consented to the marriage.

Webb stated that the girl told him she was eighteen years old and asked him to marry her. He added that the girl's mother had said to him that she would not have objected if the ceremony had been performed by a Jewish rabbi, and that she had offered him $45 to take steps to annul the marriage, but he had refused to do so. The Magistrate held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

Lehmaier in a Critical Condition.

Michael L. Lehmaier, who was shot three times by his brother-in-law, Charles A. Johnson, early Tuesday morning, is said by the physicians at the New-York Hospital to be in a critical condition. The chances for his recovery are considered better since the extraction of the bullets. Lehmaier is still delirious and has a delusion that some one is pressing him down and preventing him from breathing. The surgeons say that it will require six or seven days to decide whether he is out of danger.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed the charge against Patrolman Dwyer of the East Fifty-first Street Station, of having killed without cause the pet dog of Miss Mary J. McDowell, daughter of a bookkeeper at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Miss McDowell was walking along Fifth Avenue near the cathedral on a recent Sunday, when Policeman Dwyer, as she alleged, clubbed her dog to death without cause. Dwyer said the dog tried to bite him.

—William Mackenzie, the Ceylon Tea Commissioner, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship New-York of the American Line. Mr. Mackenzie says the phenomenal increase in the consumption of Ceylon and India teas in the United States can be traced directly to the merits of the teas and to the well-known determination of the American people to have the best that the markets can afford.

—Seven-year-old Mamie McDermott of 366 Ryder Avenue was drowned yesterday morning while wading in the Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Forty-first Street. An ambulance from Fordham Hospital was called, and Dr. Smith of 549 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street was summoned, and every means of resuscitation applied, but without avail.

—Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau and Detective Sergeant McCauley will receive $1,000 reward for arresting George Carson and Sidney Vennie, the Post Office burglars who were convicted on Monday at Springfield, Ill., of robbing the safe in the Postmaster's office in that city. O'Brien and McCauley arrested them in this city.

—A letter was received by President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday, saying many poor women desiring to have children vaccinated were directed to 300 Mulberry Street by policemen who did not know the Board of Health was now in the Criminal Court Building.

—George P. Ely of 42 East Thirtieth Street, confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ives & Burke, commission agents at 130 Front Street, who was taken ill Tuesday on the Third Avenue Elevated Road at Ninth Street, was able to be at his office yesterday.

—Twelve men and thirty women were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday for places as stenographers and typewriters in the different city departments.

Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company yesterday reduced the fare from Prospect Park to Coney Island to 5 cents. The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company will have its connection with the Brighton Road completed in a few days, and then passengers will be carried from the bridge direct to the island for 10 cents.

—Coroner Coombs Tuesday morning held an inquest in the case of Alice Blakesley, or Mrs. Gray, as she was known, who committed suicide at 300 Sixth Street a week ago. The verdict was that the woman committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The Coroner refused to explain why the inquest was held in secret.

—William Langhorst, sixty-one years old, of 305 Miller Avenue attempted to shoot his wife at their home early yesterday morning. The bullet lodged in a window frame. He was arrested, and yesterday in court he threatened to shoot her as soon as he is at liberty. He was held for examination.

—District Attorney Backus will have to show cause in the Supreme Court next Tuesday why he should not put on the payrolls the names of the five county detectives that he recently discharged.

—The will of John M. Coonan, who died July 8 at 71 Second Place, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $20,000, is left to his wife.

—Justice Teale, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday fined seven scorchers $5 each. He intends to put an end to fast riding on the cycle path and in the park.

—Ex-Corporation Counsel McDonald returned from Europe yesterday.

New-Rochelle.

—Henry M. Le Count, at the Republican Town Convention Tuesday evening, at which delegates were elected to the Assembly District Convention that will meet at Tarrytown Monday, introduced a resolution instructing the delegates not to vote for any delegate to the Congressional Convention unless he has pledged himself to support a candidate for Congress who has promised to uphold the financial plank in the Republican platform. The resolution was carried unanimously.

—The annual outing for the choir boys of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday at Oakland Beach, Rye, under the direction of the Choir Guild. The Rev. Dr. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church, took personal charge of the big stage that carried the younger members of the choir.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Village Board of Trustees will be held Monday evening.

Westchester County.

—The death Tuesday afternoon of Lucy Parkman Scott, thirteen years old, daughter of Corporation Counsel Scott of New-York City, has caused much sorrow in the Summer colony of Larchmont Manor. Miss Scott was taken ill Sunday with acute appendicitis. An operation was performed Monday afternoon. She rallied somewhat after the operation, but a few hours afterward began to sink rapidly. She had a wide circle of friends in the younger element of the Manor.

—Vicenso Maschinnello was arrested yesterday by Coroner Banning on a charge of complicity in the murder of Angelo Papa, July 21, and was sent to White Plains. The charges were made on the affidavits of Pasquel Papa, Charles Ember, and Dominico Offeo, which allege that Maschinnello held Papa while Maoler Muscalino stabbed him.

—The Democratic City Committee of Mount Vernon, after a stormy meeting, Tuesday evening passed resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall, the Chicago platform, and the resolutions adopted by the Democratic County Committee at White Plains Saturday.

—Government Engineers have been in Mamaroneck this week investigating the condition of the harbor. It is expected that the improvements authorized by the United States Government will be begun in a few weeks.

Jersey City.

—The Hudson County Freeholders will meet this afternoon to decide how the sidewalks of the Hudson Boulevard shall be laid and to award the contracts. It is understood that the majority of the Freeholders are in favor of bluestone flagging, but there is a disagreement as to the size of the flagstones to be used. Some advocate stones two feet by four feet, while others prefer stones four feet by four feet. The difference in cost is slight.

—Mary Cohen, forty years old, of 370 Grove Street, was knocked down by a trolley car near her home Tuesday night. She was not hurt, but she created a disturbance, and was locked up for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Justice Potts fined her $3 yesterday, and in default of payment she was sent to the penitentiary for ten days.

—Street and Water Commissioners Brown, Heintze, Kaiser, and Harding yesterday went to Buffalo to examine the Erie Railroad's elevated system in that city. They expect to secure information that will be available when the Erie tracks are being elevated in Jersey City.

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Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
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Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

Thursday
July 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WANTS A BANNER REMOVED

OBJECTION TO REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE'S EMBLEM.

Mrs. Earle Declares It Injures the Normandie's Business—Commissioner Collis and the Treasurer of the Committee to Show Cause Why It Should Not Be Taken Down—The Acting Mayor on Street Obstructions.

On the application of Mrs. Lillie J. Earle, wife of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of the Hotel Normandie, Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday requiring Commissioner of Public Works Collis and William Henkel, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued for the removal of the big McKinley and Hobart banner now stretched across Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street. An order was also issued directing Robert A. Greacen, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, to show cause why the banner should not be removed. Both orders were made returnable next Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. The banner was raised by the Republican County Committee without the consent of Gen. Earle and against the protest of Manager Newell of the Hotel Normandie.

The application was made to Justice Andrews yesterday by David Gerber of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Gorber & James, counsel for Gen. Earle, and it was based chiefly on the affidavit of Mrs. Earle, who is the owner of the lease of the hotel by assignment from her husband, the original lessee of the premises. In her affidavit, Mrs. Earle recites the history of the erection of the banner, which has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. She avers that no one in authority at the hotel gave any consent for the erection of the banner, and that the street was torn up and the unsightly telegraph poles were erected and the banner suspended across Broadway in front of the hotel on Saturday, July 18, when it was too late to obtain an injunction from the courts. Manager Newell, who was in charge of the hotel, went out to the sidewalk, and protested against the erection of the pole on the east side of Broadway in front of the main entrance of the hotel, but no attention was paid to his protest, and the work was continued in spite of the objection. When the police were summoned the men at work exhibited a permit from Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, authorizing the tearing up of the pavement and the erection of the poles, and the workmen were allowed to finish their work. Mrs. Earle avers further that the poles and banner are public nuisances, and injure the business of the hotel, as they interfere with the free ingress and egress of the guests of the house and shut off light and air from a number of rooms on the Broadway front of the hotel, and also interfere with the view of the guests occupying those rooms. As the obstructions have been placed in a public highway in violation of law, it is declared, the Commissioner of Public Works should be directed to cause them to be removed by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances.

Mr. Gerber's application for an order directing Mr. Greacen to show cause why the committee should not be required to remove the banner was also based on an affidavit by Mrs. Earle, which was supported by the sworn statement of Manager Newell. Mr. Newell swears that he had full charge of the hotel in the absence of Gen. Earle on July 18, and that he protested against the placing of the pole in front of the hotel entrance, but that no attention was paid to his protest.

Accompanying the papers in the case presented to the Justice was a photograph showing the banner suspended across the street in front of the hotel.

Counsel for the petitioner has no doubt that the Commissioner of Public Works will be compelled to remove the unlawful obstructions.

The decision of the Court in the case will have a bearing in determining the power of the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to obstruct the streets and public highways. The banner erected in front of the Hotel Normandie was authorized by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, although the courts have decided again and again that neither the Aldermen nor any other body has the power to authorize any obstruction on the streets or public highways. Many resolutions have been passed by the Board of Aldermen recently authorizing the tearing up of pavements, the erection of poles, and the suspension of banners across the streets. It is understood that nearly thirty of these permits for political banners have been issued for the dry-goods district alone, and a general suspension of the corporation ordinances in relation to banners and signs has been ordered. In this action the Board of Aldermen has exceeded its legal powers, it is declared, and proceedings may be taken against it for violating the law. If there is a favorable issue for Mrs. Earle in the present case, it will put a stop to the tearing up of the streets for the purpose of erecting obstructions in them.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt called the attention of his colleagues at the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday to a letter which he received from Acting Mayor John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen. In the letter Mr. Jeroloman said:

> My attention has been called to the stringing of banners, erection of poles, stands, &c., upon and across the streets and sidewalks without first applying to the Board of Aldermen or the Mayor, or the departments, as the case may be, for permission so to do. Several resolutions are now upon my desk for stringing advertising banners across the streets, and on examination I find that they have already been strung, in violation of the Consolidation act and the ordinances. Resolutions for stringing advertising banners will be disapproved of by me for the reason that all our business people cannot have them, and therefore none should, and on the further ground that they are in violation of the law and a nuisance. Banners have been strung in Murray Street and in Park Place without permission from his Honor, the Mayor, or the Board of Aldermen, and they should be removed at once.
>
> It is becoming quite prevalent for parties to erect booths and stands upon the sidewalks, hang out banners, &c., without obtaining permission, as required by law, and hereafter all resolutions presented for such privileges where parties have presumed upon the action of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor in advance will be disapproved of. These are great privileges granted to citizens, and their action in violating the law and ordinances is not only disrespectful, but declared to be a misdemeanor for which the parties may be arrested, fined, and imprisoned. Allowing these violations to take place so frequently has a tendency to encourage a disrespect to the law.
>
> As above stated, these privileges are of great value to those who seek them, and they should be taught to understand that they must proceed about obtaining them in an orderly and legal way.

In conclsion, the Acting Mayor asks that the police see that the obstructions are removed and not replaced. The letter was referred to the Chief of Police for immediate action.

BANK REPLIES TO MR. FITCH.

Importers and Traders' Cashier Makes Answer to the Controller.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank has replied at length to the criticisms of Controller Fitch.

Mr. Fitch charged that the bank, which is the principal depository of the city, had refused to lend the city money when needed, and he recommended that the deposit of the city be withdrawn from this bank and placed with the National City Bank, which, he says, has been more liberal.

Cashier Edward Townsend of the Importers and Traders' Bank signs the reply, which was received in the Mayor's office yesterday. It is addressed to Mayor Strong and Chamberlain McCook. Mr. Townsend says:

"Mr. Fitch has evidently overlooked or does not know the custom that prevails among banks that the payment of interest on deposits is generally considered to absolve the depository bank from liability to discount for such accounts, except at the bank's convenience.

"He also overlooks, or does not know, that while the average deposits of the city with this bank during the period named were large, it at times occurred that they were suddenly and without notice reduced to a comparatively small amount."

The cashier says that in 1894 his bank loaned the city all that it asked—$500,000—at its own rate, and in March of this year the bank loaned the city $500,000 at 3½ per cent. As to the refusal of the bank to lend the city $500,000 on July 8 he says:

"On the 8th inst. the Deputy Controller called, requesting a loan of $500,000 to November at 3 per cent. As we at that time had a loan of $500,000 to the city, and could lend the money for that length of time at 5 per cent. and better, we told him that we preferred not to make the loan then.

"On the 10th inst. we sent a representative to Mr. Fitch and offered him $250,000 at 3 per cent., which he peremptorily declined, saying he did not want it at that time.

"On the 14th inst. we offered through the City Chamberlain $250,000 at 3½ per cent., but that gentleman thought the Controller would not want to pay that rate. At that time we were readily obtaining 5 to 6 per cent. discounts having no longer to run."

Mr. Townsend says that in 1894 the bank seriously considered the advisability of relinquishing the account of the city and concludes by saying:

"We have had the account of the city uninterruptedly for some twenty years now, and we believe have given uniform satisfaction to the officials of the city during all that time till now, when the present Controller takes exception to us, and we will only add that when this bank cannot handle the account of the city to the satisfaction of its officials, or at least a majority of them, we desire to have it discontinued with us."

City Chamberlain McCook said yesterday that he was astonished to find Mr. Fitch's letter addressed to the Mayor and himself criticising the Importers and Traders' Bank published in the papers before he had received the original. He seemed to think this a little discourteous to himself.

Gen. McCook received the reply of the bank, but refused to discuss it.

SEALS ESCAPE FROM GLEN ISLAND.

Reward of $500 Offered for Minnie, a Gifted Performer.

Nine seals have escaped from Glen Island, and are playing havoc with the work of the fishermen of Long Island Sound. They managed to get out of the seal lake Monday.

Among the missing ones is Minnie, the performing seal, that has entertained people all over the world with her wonderful tricks. She is regarded as one of the most valuable seals in existence, and in the hope of recapturing her hunting parties were organized. Minnie was sent to Glen Island for rest for the Summer, and became an occupant of the seal lake early in June. To her education and propensity for tricks is due the escape of the party.

There were twenty-nine seals in the lake, and that they all did not escape is simply rare good luck. The lake is so arranged with sluice gates that with each high tide there is a change of water. One of the gates is secured with an ordinary staple of the wrong large size. The only theory that has been advanced is that Minnie succeeded in working this open. At any rate at feeding time Monday only twenty seals responded, and when a search for the rest was made the sluice gate was found open. The chances are that the seals will never be recaptured, unless caught by accident in a fisherman's net.

The management of Glen Island has offered $500 for the return of Minnie alive. The seals are perfectly harmless, and can be carried in the arms like kittens. They become affectionate toward those who feed them, and any one who happens to see one asleep on a rock along the Sound need feel no apprehension about stealing quietly up and throwing his arms about it.

AT ODDS OVER PROMOTION

POLICE BOARD STILL SQUABBLING ABOUT THE INSPECTORS.

Three Members Hold Out for Brooks and McCullagh and Would Rate Them Above the Others—Col. Grant's Figures Accepted and Mr. Parker Declares the Action Is Unjust as Far as Other Men Are Concerned.

The Police Commissioners, after their regular meeting yesterday, had a lively discussion over the question of rating the Captains who were examined for Inspectors last week.

The matter was brought up by Commissioner Parker, who asked whether the board should go ahead at once and rate the Captains, or wait until Friday, when the examination papers would be prepared.

Col. Grant said he was ready to rate Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh, and added: "I do not want any one else to get on the list until they are confirmed."

"Then your object is to stop any one else from becoming Inspector unless Brooks and McCullagh are appointed, is that so?" asked Commissioner Parker.

"That is good English for it," answered Mr. Grant.

Commissioner Grant moved that to Acting Inspector McCullagh be given a merit mark for 60, and to Acting Inspector Brooks 55. He said that he would like to see Captains Allaire and Cross made Inspectors also, but he declared that while Brooks and McCullagh were in the race, none of the other sixteen Captains who were in the examination should get any more than 40 for a merit mark.

As 75 per cent. is necessary to get on the eligible list, a rating of 40 would disqualify a candidate unless he passed a perfect examination and made 35, which is the highest he could get.

Col. Grant said, in speaking of Brooks and McCullagh: "They should be either rated and confirmed, or else disposed of some other way. After that, we can dispose of the other men."

Commissioner Roosevelt said he agreed with Col. Grant's proposition to rate McCullagh 60, Brooks 55, and all the others 40.

"My position is that McCullagh should have 60 and Brooks 55," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and that none of the others should be rated over 40. I want to be understood, though, that that is not my estimate of the relative value of merit of the others among themselves. I am rating Brooks and McCullagh by comparison with the others."

"Brooks and McCullagh have had much longer experience than any others," said Col. Grant, "and they should be confirmed before any one else."

"Then you propose to give some people certificates because they have had the experience, which you deny others because they have not had the experience, is that so?" asked Commissioner Parker.

Col. Grant replied that he was for Brooks and McCullagh first and always.

"Do you agree with Mr. Roosevelt's idea?" asked Commissioner Parker, turning to Commissioner Andrews. Mr. Andrews replied that he did, but was unwilling to discuss the subject then. Mr. Andrews tried to stop further discussion of the matter and asked to let it lie over until Friday, but Commissioner Parker insisted on making the ratings then and there.

Col. Grant's motion to give McCullagh 60, Brooks 55, and Capts. Donald Grant, Allaire, Vredenburgh, Cross, Young, Gross, Smith, Chapman, Sheehan, O'Brien, Dean, Haughey, Kirshner, and Acting Inspectors O'Keeffe, Harley, and Thompson 40 was then adopted, and the candidates were so rated.

"There are several of the Captains I should like to see appointed," said President Roosevelt, "but I think my judgment is that Brooks and McCullagh are entitled to it first of all."

"If McCullagh and Brooks were out of the way, would you consider the others nearer perfection?" asked Commissioner Parker of Commissioner Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that, with McCullagh's and Brooks's confirmation he would revise the ratings of the others and give some of the men higher marks.

Commissioner Parker once again tried to bring the discussion to a termination.

"Pardon me," he said; "we do not wish to discuss this matter any further now."

Mr. Andrews started out of the board room, with Commissioner Roosevelt following him.

"Pardon me," said Commissioner Parker, with great emphasis; "I want to know whether you are going to dispose of this matter now or not?"

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews lingered near the board room table while Commissioner Parker kept up the discussion with Col. Grant. Mr. Parker, addressing Col. Grant, said:

"You want to shut out Allaire by giving him 40."

Col. Grant said: "I do not wish to shut him out. I want to see him appointed, and Cross, too; but I want Brooks and McCullagh to get in first."

Commissioner Grant came out bluntly, and said, if necessary, he would rate all the others so that they could not get on the eligible list at all.

After Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews had agreed on the merit marks mentioned, the President said that the ratings could be revised at any time.

Commissioner Parker dissented from all the ratings. He said he expected to have a public discussion over the matter of rating the candidates, but the other Commissioners were not in favor of this. It was then decided to postpone until further notice the examination for Deputy Chief, which was set for Friday.

Before the discussion came up about rating the candidates, the Commissioners looked over a new set of civil service rules for the department prepared by Chief Examiner Dobbs. They decided to have them further revised before adopting them. Under the proposed rules, all places in the Police Department excepting laborers, the private secretaries of the Commissioners, and the Treasurer's bookkeepers come within civil service rules.

After the meeting Commissioner Parker made this statement relative to the action of his colleagues: "The intention of the action taken is plain, to wit: To obstruct the chances of all except Brooks and McCullagh. The door of promotion is shut in the faces of all save these two, and notice is served that unless they are made, none shall be.

"I came into the meeting prepared to discuss the merits of every candidate, and so told Mr. Roosevelt in the open meeting, but their programme was made up beforehand, and no discussion of merits was had. It was announced at once that the list must be McCullagh 60, Brooks 55, and the rest nowhere. It means, as the old list meant, that they expect me to take those or none. They are willing to hold up the whole force because of those two.

"Col. Grant has again and again in public stated that he would not vote for anybody until those two promotions are made. I leave the public and the Mayor to characterize that determination. What Col. Grant has frankly said Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews think they can do. In brief, out of a list of eighteen old and tried officials, ten of them honorably discharged veterans of the civil war, they deliberately attempt to insure promotions to two who are not veterans, and by that arbitrary use of their power which Gen. Tracy lately so happily characterized rule out the other sixteen as effectually as though Brooks and McCullagh were the only ones who had entered the examination. The injustice of the action needs no comment, and its very legality may be doubted."

TO AID IN GREATER CITY WORK.

Aldermanic Committee and Representatives of Two Counties Meet.

The Committee on Legislation of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon with the special committees of Kings and Richmond Counties for the purpose of co-operating in the work of consolidating the various municipalities in Greater New-York.

The meeting was held in the Aldermanic Chamber. Queens County was not represented, as the notification from the clerk of the Board of Aldermen failed to reach the Board of Supervisors of that county.

There were present Aldermen Windolph, Goodman, Muh, and Wines, representing New-York County; Aldermen William J. Wassmuth, John Guilfoyle, William J. Taylor, and Charles H. Francisco, representing Kings County, and Supervisors E. P. Doyle, Dr. John L. Feeny, and John J. Kenney, representing the County of Richmond.

Alderman Windolph was elected temporary Chairman and Clerk Ten Eyck temporary Secretary.

E. P. Doyle of Richmond offered a resolution that a sub-committee of four, to be named by the temporary Chairman, be appointed to organize the body and suggest the names of permanent officers. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of John Guilfoyle of Brooklyn it was decided that when the committee adjourned, it would adjourn until Aug. 10 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chairman Windolph named the following Committee on Permanent Organization: Doyle of Richmond, Wassmuth of Brooklyn, and Goodman of New-York. The Queens County representative will be selected as soon as the wishes of the Supervisors of that county can be ascertained.

After the adjournment, Mr. Doyle, as Chairman, called a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Organization at the office of the New-Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company, in the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, for Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 12 noon.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE WORK.

The Engineer Has Been Instructed to Make Eight More Borings.

The new East River Bridge Commission met yesterday at 49 Chambers Street. The engineer was instructed to make eight more borings, three on the New-York side and five on the Brooklyn side.

Other business was merely routine. The final plans of the new bridge were ordered filed with the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York and the Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn.

Engineer Buck reported that the recent borings showed that there will be a better foundation on the Brooklyn side of the river than on the New-York side.

F. B. Thurber, the Secretary, reported that the caissons will have to be constructed and sunk before the foundation for the towers can be begun. He said the work is progressing rapidly, but it may be delayed by the failure of the two cities to sell their bonds. The contractors will be told that they will have to wait for their money.

The commission will meet again Wednesday of next week.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS LOST.

B. Berman Misses His Pocketbook After Making a Purchase.

While on his way home Monday night, B. Berman of 1,333 Fifth Avenue, a diamond merchant at 108 Fulton Street, stopped at a butcher's shop in Third Avenue and bought two chickens, which he paid for with a dollar bill taken out of his pocketbook.

When he reached his home, Mr. Berman discovered that the pocketbook, which contained $33 in money, a number of promissory notes, and loose diamonds valued at $1,000, had disappeared from his pocket. He at once returned to the butcher's shop, but was told there that nothing was known about the lost pocketbook. Mr. Berman then informed the police, and detectives were put on the case.

He said yesterday that he had his suspicions as to where the book was lost. The promissory notes, he said, were of no value to any one but himself and could be replaced.

CHARGES HARD TO PROVE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REPORT ON POLICE COMPLAINTS.

Some Could Not Be Sustained; in Others the Officers Had Been Dismissed or Retired—Witnesses Reluctant to Testify—Capt. Devery to be Tried Again in the Fall—Frank Moss Paid by the Department as Counsel in Several Cases.

President Roosevelt submitted to the Police Board a long report yesterday relative to a number of complaints pending against members of the force which had never been tried. The cases were pending when the present board came into office. Some of them grew out of the Lexow investigation.

Twenty-two cases were referred to Mr. Roosevelt. He informed his colleagues that it proved extremely difficult to deal with the cases. The complaints were, as a rule, from six to eighteen months old, and some of the offenses dated four years previous to the advent of the board. In some instances it proved impossible to procure the production of the testimony and to put the officers on trial. In other cases every effort to procure such testimony had failed.

In the case of Capt. Schmittberger, who was accused of accepting a bribe of $500 from the French Steamship Line, Mr. Roosevelt recommended that the charges be dismissed. He said that Schmittberger was promised immunity at the time of the Lexow investigation, and, in view of the fact that the indictment against him had recently been dismissed, he believed the complaint should be dismissed. It was dismissed.

The charge against Sergt. William O'Toole of the Fifth Street Station, who was accused of taking a bribe from Dr. Whitehead, the notorious physician, was also dismissed. The indictment against O'Toole was dismissed some time ago, and the representatives of the Society for the Suppression of Vice were of the opinion that the evidence was too flimsy to warrant putting him on trial.

The charges against Patrolmen William Mulcahy of the sanitary squad, William Schreiber, and John Londrigan, Roundsman Downs, and Patrolmen Larkin and Kenny were dismissed. Patrolmen Edward Rothschild, Frank Wagner, and Henry Hahn had been already dismissed from the force, and Patrolman John Townsend and Detective Sergeant Frink had been retired.

The complaints against Patrolman Francis S. Donigan of Union Market Station and Henry Ressmeyer of the Church Street Station were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Donigan is accused of assaulting a Chinese laundryman and Ressmeyer with being absent from post and assaulting a liquor dealer. More charges referred to the Rules and Discipline Committee were those against Patrolmen Bernard Dunn of the Macdougal Street Station, who is accused of assaulting a citizen; Jeremiah Levy of the High Bridge Station, a former ward man, charged with bribery, and Michael J. Hickey and Bernard O'Reilly of the Oak Street Station, charged with bribery.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that the charges against Hickey and O'Reilly grew out of the Lexow investigation, but that the witnesses were reluctant to testify. Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society, believed they had good cases against the officers. The cases would have been tried some time ago, but Mr. Moss had to devote his attention to the trial of Capt. Martens, and would not be able to take charge of the cases for some months to come, as he had other work of more importance in reference to the department.

Commissioner Parker wanted to know why Mr. Moss was needed to prosecute these cases. Mr. Roosevelt replied that Mr. Moss, as counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, had a special familiarity with all of the so-called Lexow cases.

"It seems quite evident to me," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "that in cases of this character the Police Board cannot work up the evidence save by the aid of counsel, and as Mr. Moss is seemingly the counsel best fitted for this work and as he cannot take it up for some time, it seems necessary to acquiesce in the further delay. I have been trying for fourteen months to hurry these cases, and they show clearly that the board should have a counsel to try them."

Commissioner Parker asked if the two cases were included in those for which Mr. Moss was to receive compensation from the Police Department. Commissioner Roosevelt said they were not, but that Mr. Moss had consented to prosecute them without extra compensation. It is hoped that Mr. Moss was being paid by the department for his work in prosecuting cases before the Police Board.

Commissioner Roosevelt further informed the other members of the board that Mr. Moss would not be ready to try Capt. Devery until September. It is proposed to try Devery on the charge of accepting a bribe from Builder Seagrist, of which he was acquitted on his trial before a jury. Devery is now in command of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Seized Max Runberger's Goods.

Max Runberger, who arrived here on the steamship Friesland from Europe yesterday, encountered two suspicious Customs Inspectors as soon as he stepped off the boat. He had failed to declare certain goods which he was believed to have brought over with him. On his person were found a lady's gold watch, two gold bracelets, three pairs of gold earrings, a watch charm, and a quantity of kid gloves. Concealed under the lining of an overcoat were about twenty yards of fine silk and some pieces of lace. The articles were seized and taken to the United States Barge Office.

TEN TO FOUR AGAINST BRYAN.

These Are the Odds in Wall Street, and the Takers Are Few.

Wall Street and betting men have made the odds against Populist Bryan 10 to 4, and few friends of the Western talker are coming from under cover.

J. S. Bache & Co. of 47 Exchange Place announced a week ago that a customer had placed $10,000 in their hands to bet against $4,000 and Mr. Bryan. The manager of their offices said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the wager had at last been covered.

At the Stock Exchange are hundreds of thousands of dollars to back the belief of sound-money men in the common sense of the voters, and the odds there are 10 to 4.

The offer of Louis Lombard, made through THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, to wager $10,000 in gold against $5,000 in gold that Bryan would not be elected, was discussed in financial circles, where Mr. Lombard is well known, but the opinion seemed to be that he would have difficulty in finding a Bryanite confident enough to take even two to one.

William A. Brady, theatrical manager and director of an elocutionary pugilist, is one of the most vigorous Bryan shouters outside of the house of the "Boy Orator," and he wants to place some of his money. A reporter showed to him Mr. Lombard's letter and proved its good faith.

"I want better odds," said Mr. Brady, who therewith stopped talking politics. "The odds everywhere are 10 to 4. I might consider a bet at that figure."

"I haven't heard any betting talk," said Edward S. Stokes of the Hoffman House, where many a great wager has been laid. "Who is this man Lombard, anyway?"

Mr. Stokes was assured that H. L. Horton & Co. of 66 Broadway. Mr. Lombard's bankers, had declared that their client was good for $100,000, if he chose to bet it.

"I don't take any stock in that letter," said the hotel man.

Most of the betting men are out of town, the reporter found during a trip to the hotels, where money generally begins to "talk" about this time in a Presidential year.

MR. FAIRBANK WILL APPEAL.

Higher Court Will Have to Pass on the Belasco Case.

Nathaniel Kellog Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, against whom a verdict for $16,000 was given by a jury in the Supreme Court, in the suit of David Belasco, the playwright, has determined to make an appeal. The formal notice was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk by Horace E. Deming, counsel for Mr. Fairbank.

The suit was brought by the playwright against Mr. Fairbank for $65,000, which he claimed was due him for educating Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage, bringing her out in "The Ugly Duckling," and managing the company, in which Mrs. Carter was the star during a Western tour which proved a financial failure.

Mr. Belasco said that he was engaged by Mr. Fairbank for this purpose, and that his services, for which he had not received any compensation, were worth the amount claimed. On the other hand, it was set forth by the defendant that he had not entered into any contract or agreement with Mr. Belasco with regard to preparing Mrs. Carter for the stage, and insisted that the suit had been instituted for the purposes of blackmail.

The case was tried before Justice Giegerich and a jury, in the Supreme Court, and occupied over three weeks.

OBJECTS TO NAVY YARD CAUSEWAY.

Commissioner Willis Says It Will Endanger Health.

Commissioner Willis of the Brooklyn Department of City Works and the Secretary of the Navy have been corresponding relative to the closing of the channel in the Wallabout by the construction of a causeway, and yesterday the Commissioner sent the correspondence to Mayor Wurster. He said he deemed it proper to call the Mayor's attention to it that the efforts of all the city officials may be directed to the prevention of the work on the plan now proposed by the Navy Department, as it will endanger the city's health.

According to Mr. Willis, it at first was the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to have 129 openings in the causeway for the tidal flow, but, according to the latest plans there are only 31 openings provided for.

Commissioner Willis has called the attention of the Corporation Counsel to the matter and has asked him if there is any way by which the United States courts may be petitioned in order to get an injunction restrainnig the further construction of the causeway.

SAMUELS HELD FOR FRAUD.

The Manhattan Investment Company Accused by Investors.

Saul G. Samuels, a Director in the Manhattan Investment and Construction Company of 150 Nassau Street, was arrested yesterday on two indictments. The complainants, John and Gustav Schellhamer, allege that they made a contract with Samuels for two lots at Manhattan Park, near White Plains. They were to pay $1,275. When they had paid $1,210, they say, they discovered that the lots had been conveyed to another party.

President Moritz Bauer of the same company was summoned to the Centre Street Police Court last Friday on the complaint of five investors, who stated that they had paid various sums for lots at Manhattan Park but could not obtain warranty deeds as contracted for. The examination was adjourned until to-day. Samuels was held in $3,000 bail by Recorder Goff. He was admitted to bail.

DANGER ON THE WEST SIDE

SEARCH BEING MADE FOR A QUANTITY OF DYNAMITE.

A Tool Chest in an Unfinished Building, in Which There Were Sixty Sticks, Was Broken Open, and Now Only Twenty-nine Sticks Are Accounted For—Boys' Preparations to Blow Up a Play Building Stopped Just in Time.

There is a dynamite scare on the west side, in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street. Stories vary, but there may be from a dozen to thirty sticks of dormant energy scattered about. Inquisitive boys and a contractor whose whereabouts are uncertain are blamed.

The perils of the situation was revealed Tuesday afternoon. Arthur Aldrich, who is eight years old and a son of the janitor of the apartment house 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, was "building house" with comrades in a vacant lot near his home. There is much refuse building material hereabout, and the little chaps had put up a structure about six feet high.

After putting on the roof beams some genius suggested that they had overlooked the cellar, and steps were taken to remedy the omission. Several of them were digging it out when two louts designated by the boys as "big fellows" slouched toward them.

"What are yez kids doin'?" asked one.

"Fix'n up the cellar," replied Arthur.

"Why?"

"'Cause we've got some gunpowder, an' could have a fine blow up, see?"

The boys thought that a blow up would be fine, and one of the "big fellows" went to 38 and 40 West Ninety-ninth Street, where there are two abandoned, half-built flat houses, owned by B. F. McCaulley, and returned with what Arthur says looked like "a big stick of candy done up in brown paper." This was put in the half-excavated cellar of the toy house, and plans to "touch it off" were discussed.

A coign of safety was selected, and the laying of a train of paper from it to the toy cellar was begun. The scheme was to fire the paper at the safe end, and to get out of the way as the fire neared the dynamite.

The train was all but laid when Arthur's father appeared. "Some snoop of a boy," as his comrades characterized him, had betrayed the others by telling a woman that his associates were "monkeying with blasting stuff." Aldrich, Sr., was prompt and direct, and the dynamite was soon in a bucket of water. Later in the day Aldrich took it to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station House, where like precautions were adopted.

Aldrich had questioned his son and some of his associates and persons employed on neighboring buildings in course of construction, and he startled the police. The stick of dynamite came from a tool chest in the cellar of the McCaulley buildings. Once there was a lock to the chest, and then there were sixty sticks of dynamite in it, but only twenty-nine remained, including the stick taken to the police station. The thirty-one missing sticks had without doubt been removed by boys.

Detective Ward and several policemen were sent out to learn the facts, but they had not obtained them late yesterday afternoon. They were, however, of the opinion that not more than ten sticks of dynamite were unaccounted for, while they could quote no one as authority on the subject.

McCaulley once lived at 162 East Forty-sixth Street, and had an office at 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. In the same building are the offices of Neville & Bagge, architects. McCaulley obtained an introduction to them, and they drew up plans and specifications for putting up two flat houses on the lots 38 and 40 West Ninety-ninth Street, to cost $45,000. The usual arrangements were made at the Building Department and the customary permits were issued, but McCaulley did not pay Neville & Bagge their fees or any portion of them. He, however, began to erect his buildings—they were for himself—and distributed contracts for rock excavating, masonry, carpentry, &c.

In the opinion of the architects and others, McCaulley either began to build with very little money or did not receive money on which he counted. Contrary to what is usual, he did not borrow what is known as a "temporary" loan to get the buildings in condition to mortgage. He was soon in difficulties, and was last seen at his office two months ago. News came three weeks later that he was endeavoring to negotiate a loan on a mortgage.

McCaulley was heard from two weeks ago. He sent word to Neville & Bagge that he could arrange his loan if he was furnished with complete specifications, and that his first care would be to pay Neville & Bagge their fees. The specifications were sent to McCaulley at a Broadway lawyer's office by a boy, who was directed not to part with them unless he received $100. He did not follow instructions and McCaulley obtained the specifications without paying any money. As there has been no signs of activity at his houses since then, those interested in his success, including his contractors, believed that he failed to secure his loan.

Two employes from the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department went yesterday to the tool box in one of the cellars of the McCaulley houses, and took away the twenty-eight sticks of dynamite that remained.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—A. R. Race, North Franklin; New-York—H. W. Doyle, Woodford.

The Shearers' Wages.

By Owen Hall.

Author of "A Track of a Storm."

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SYNOPSIS.

Jack, a recent arrival at the store or station of an Australian farm, is commissioned by the manager to carry the shearers' wages, some £1,300, to Maroona, ninety-five miles away. He wishes to take a revolver, but is told that it is unnecessary. On his second day's journey he is followed by a stranger, who summons him to halt. Jack spurs on his horse, which is, however, shot by the stranger. Jack is thrown, and loses consciousness. On recovering, he finds that he has been robbed of the money. A member of the mounted police and a native scout have found him. They revive him, and together they follow the trail of the robber, which is tracked by the scout. They come upon him at his hut in the bush. The officer demands his surrender.

PART III.

It all happened in a moment. I heard the summons of the officer, I heard a harsh laugh, and the words: "The devil I had?" There was the sharp report of a revolver, and the Sergeant's horse leaped forward and rolled over on his side. With another harsh laugh the man turned away and began to unfasten his horse from the sapling. My eyes followed him in a stupid, helpless way for a moment, till I was roused by the Sergeant's voice: "Here, youngster, why the devil don't you bring him down?" For the first time I remembered then that I had a pistol in my hand, but even then I seemed confused. I glanced at the Sergeant, who was struggling to get clear of his horse, and then at the man, who had just mounted. The man seemed to notice me then for the first time, for he shouted: "Oh, it's you, is it? There, take that!" There was a flash; a report; and I felt something sting my ear for a moment—he had fired at me.

"Shoot him, you fool!" exclaimed the Sergeant, "or if ye don't like to, shoot the horse." I saw my way then. No, I couldn't shoot a man. I raised my revolver and fired.

The bay horse reared and plunged and then, answering to the fierce stroke of his rider's spur, bounded off and disappeared among the gum trees. The Sergeant struggled to his feet, and turning angrily to me exclaimed: "Why the devil didn't you shoot him?"

"Shoot him?" I answered, sulkily, I dare say, for at the moment I felt half ashamed that I hadn't. "You can shoot men if you like—I don't like the job, and I'm not used to it either."

"Well, young fellow, your friend isn't so particular; another inch and he'd have taken your head instead of an ear."

I put up my hand and found that I was bleeding where the bullet had carried away a piece of my ear. For the first time I remembered the sharp sting that had followed the man's last shot. "Didn't know it, eh?" he continued, observing my look of surprise. "Well, you'll know better another time. It's a case of you or me with fellows like that, I can tell you. You'd better bear a hand now and let's see what can be done—do ye think you hit the horse?"

"Sure of it," I said, shortly.

"Ah, it all depends whereabouts. If you were lucky, we'll have him yet. Let's have a look at the hut first, though," he added.

I followed him across the open patch to the hut, the door of which he pushed hastily open. The place was a poor one, and the few scraps of furniture of the rudest kind. The floor was of earth, and upon it, crouched in a heap near the fire, was the figure of the woman we had seen. She sprang to her feet at our entrance, and pushing back her hair from her face confronted us like a lioness. For a moment she seemed to gasp for breath, and then the words came brokenly: "And did yez—did yez shoot him? Did yez murder him entirely? Oh, Mike, Mike, and is it to this ye've come at the ind ov it all?"

The Sergeant looked at her for a moment. "Oh," he said, "it was Mike, was it? I thought as much. No. We haven't shot him—not yet, anyhow, though it's about time."

"Glory be to God for that same," she exclaimed in a very different tone. "An' it's a fool I was to belave that the likes ov ye could do that same—nor I wouldn't, nather, but for my dreams the last night at iver was."

"You dreamed he was killed, did ye, Biddy? Well, it's likely enough yet," he said, as he walked to the table, on which there were set out a damper loaf and the greater part of a ham, as if ready for a meal not yet partaken of. "I see we disturbed his breakfast," he added, "but we'll take it after him, in case he should want it."

The woman glared at him, and made a half motion as if she would have thrown herself upon him. Then she stopped suddenly, and I could see her hands clinch themselves with the greatness of the effort.

"There, Take That!"

"'Tis yersilf will make the hoighth ov a foine robber wan ov thim days, and 'tis the lone wimen wid no one nigh to purtect thim ye'll be hardest on, I'm thinkin'. But sure an' yer welcome, an' ye can ate it yersilf, an' the black naygur that's wid yez, for it's little yer like to see ov Mike for a day or two."

The Sergeant looked keenly around the bare apartment, then picked up the damper and threw it to me, with the remark: "You'd better take charge of that, youngster." Then, without a word, he wrapped the ham in a piece of newspaper that lay on the floor, and turned away. We left the woman standing by the smoldering remains of the fire, her eyes blazing with fierce resentment, yet pathetic with the forecast of the future. It was the last we saw of her. In another minute we had plunged into the gray depths of the forest once more.

Jacky stood awaiting us just within the shadow of the trees. In answer to the Sergeant's question he pointed onward into the long arcade before us. "White fellow horse make a jump here," he said; "white fellow horse no go far." Nothing more was said. Jacky turned and led the way once more. The day was still young, and although the trees stood close and the growth overhead was more than usually thick, yet the sunlight gleamed and quivered in long spears and arrows of gold as it shot through the leafy cover and lit up the dim recesses of the bush. There was a loud hum of insects in the air, and now and then the harsh note of a bird sounded among the branches, but otherwise all was silent. Not even fancy could conjure up the faintest sound of horse hoofs, any more than my most persistent efforts could enable me to trace the footprints of horse or man upon the soft yet elastic ground over which Jacky traveled with such confidence.

The course he followed was up hill. The slope was not a steep one, yet by the time we had traveled for several hours it had begun to tell, and I at least was far from sorry when the Sergeant called a halt. Jacky came back obediently. "White fellow horse no good," he said, as he accepted the damper and meat handed to him and squatted down to eat it.

"No good, Jacky?" said the Sergeant. "How you see?"

"White fellow make a walk. Horse go" —and Jacky explained his meaning by swaying his body from side to side. The Sergeant glanced at his carbine, which lay on the ground beside him, and Jacky grinned. The news seemed to give a new zest to our pursuit, for in a very few minutes we had eaten our simple meal and were on foot again. Upward and upward still. Gradually the flecks of sunshine had withdrawn from the ground, and now their glitter had ceased to sparkle among the leaves overhead. With the sun the hum of insect life had died away and left a cold stillness behind. It was growing colder,

More than Once I Had Almost Pointed the Revolver.

too, and an occasional sh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EARLY HEAVINESS FOLLOWED BY A SHARP RECOVERY.

The Decline Checked by Covering of Shorts and London Buying—Nothing Unfavorable in the News of the Day—The Exchange Market Well in Hand—Advance in Wheat—The Courts and Rate Cutting—A Rally Due.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Still lower prices were made in the first hour of business to-day, but subsequently the covering of shorts and moderate buying by London of Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul checked the decline. A rally ensued, which carried prices above yesterday's closing figures. There was considerable feverishness during the afternoon, although the highest prices of the day were made in the last hour. A slight concession occurred just before the close.

There was nothing in the news of the day which was not favorable. The managers of the foreign exchange pool have the market well in hand, and the possibility of gold exports is no longer a subject of discussion. The demand for exchange is light and the needs of the market are readily met. Money continues easy, the only demand being for time loans. Wheat advanced to 59 for the September option in Chicago, the strength being due to reports of damage to foreign crops. The appeal to the courts to prevent rate cutting in the South was regarded favorably, the theory being that the interval between now and the hearing will afford opportunity for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Tobacco, Burlington, Louisville, and Rock Island. Sugar sold down to par on the execution of stop orders, then rallied to 102¼, and closed at 101⅝, a net loss of ⅜. The traders believe that the stock is a purchase at prevailing figures, but, lacking the courage of their convictions, they run on the first sign of weakness. The same remark describes fairly the attitude of the average trader on the general market. The decline of the past few weeks has carried prices well below the panic figures of December last, so that under all precedents and speculative theories a substantial rally is due. Lack of definite information concerning the political situation, however, has paralyzed the majority of traders, and they hesitate to become purchasers until the result is more clearly defined.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1¼@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $71,850,384; balances, $5,021,713; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $102,912.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69¼. There were sales of 7,000 ounces at 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54¾c.

Silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,471,598
Imports for same period	19,710,994
Net exports	$30,751,604
Net exports to date, 1895	12,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports to date, 1893	57,637,787

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅞@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅜@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago con.....2

DECLINED.

At., Top. & S. Fé gen'l. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio cons.	⅝
Chi. & Erie 1st	15⅛
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1⅛
Chi. Bur. & Qu. Den. 1st	2
E. T., V. & Ga. con.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	5⅞
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st	1
N. Y., Ont & W. 5s	3⅜
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	2
Ohio Southern 1st	7
Rock Isl. 5s, c	1¼
Wabash 1st	1¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were ½ lower for the 4s, 1925, registered, and ⅛ for the 5s, coupon. The sales were $42,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¼, and 500 do, at 113½, and $20,000 5s, coupon, at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106⅛
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	113	113½
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The market was somewhat weaker at the opening, but strengthened toward the close on supporting orders from insiders and in sympathy with the rally in New-York. The feature of the market was the heavy "turning" charges paid for carrying Diamond Match, which was 5 points, or in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. The charges on other stocks were somewhat less than heretofore. Bank clearings were $12,488,671.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	.30	..	30½	..
Cal. & Chi. C. and D.	.50	..	50	54
Chi. Brew. & Malt	.14	15	14	15
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	.34	..	34	..
Chicago P. & P. Co.	.26	..	26	31
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	.42	47	44	47
C. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	.*1¾	..	*1½	..
Chicago City Railway	.214	..	*214	..
Chicago Telephone	.165	170	164	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	.*218½	..	*222	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	.19½	..	*19¾	..
Metropolitan Elevated	.*16	..	*17	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	.12	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	.34	..	33	..
New-York Biscuit	.80¾	..	*92	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	.232¾	..	*235½	..
National Railway	.100	..	100	..
Street's West. S. C. L.	.13½	..	*14	..
West Chi. St. R. R.	.*108	..	104¾	..
Western Stoneware	.57	..	..	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99	98¾	99
C. & so. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s, Ser. A	..	60	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	..	35	..
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	*99¾	..	99¾	..
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	.101½	..	101½	..
Chi. Gas Coke 5s	.97	..	*89¾	..
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	.72	74	72	74
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	..	64	..	64
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	98½	..
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	105
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	.101¾	..	*101¾	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 5s	.98	..	98	..

*Sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons due Aug. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

—The New-York National Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	115	118	115	118	..	115	..	100
American Cotton Oil pf	88¼	88¾	38¼	38¾	— ¾	38¾	..	225
American Spirits Mfg	6	6	6	6	..	5¾	6¼	60
*American Sugar Refineries	101¾	102½	100	101⅝	— ⅛	101¼	101⅜	64,170
*American Sugar Refg. pf	98	98	96¼	97	..	97½	98¾	170
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co	87	87	87	87	..	..	89	10
American Tobacco	69¼	71⅝	69	71¼	+ ⅝	57¼	57⅝	18,890
American Tobacco pf	96	95½	93	95½	..	95	..	85
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	10¾	11⅜	10¾	11¼	+ ½	11	11¼	3,496
At., T. & S. F. pf.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜	15¾	16⅛	963
Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	..	15⅞	16⅛	200
*Bay State Gas	16	16¼	16	16¼	..	15⅜	16½	650
*Brooklyn R. T.	20	20	20	20	— ½	20	22	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— 1¼	77½	79	220
Canada Southern	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	..	42¾	44	20
Canadian Pacific	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅜	56⅛	57½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	12⅛	13	12⅜	13	..	13	13¼	1,010
Chicago & Alton	150	150	148½	148½	..	145	152	16
Chicago Gt. Western	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	— ⅜	6	7	400
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	90	90	90	90	..	93	98	22
Chicago Gas	50½	51½	48¾	51½	+ ½	50¾	51¼	5,795
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	62⅜	64⅜	62½	63⅞	+ ½	63¾	64	14,535
Chicago & Northwestern	93¾	93¾	92½	93¾	+ ⅛	93⅝	94	3,965
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67⅝	68¼	66⅝	68	+ ¼	67¾	68	43,835
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	122	122	122	122	..	121½	123	430
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	53½	55	53	54⅜	+ ⅝	54⅜	54⅜	12,020
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	23	23	22½	22½	— ½	22½	23¼	230
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	41	41	41	41	— 1	40	41	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	..	..	..	..	..	¼	..	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	18⅜	17	18⅜	+ 1⅜	18½	18⅝	400
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	15	15	15	15	..	14½	16	200
Consolidated Gas Co.	141	142	140	142	+ ⅝	141	142¼	603
Delaware & Hudson	118¼	119	118¼	119	— 1	119	120	295
Delaware, Lack. & West.	146	147	146	147	— 4	145	147	350
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	— 1⅜	41¾	42¼	220
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛	10⅜	10¾	1,580
Erie 1st	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛	13	13⅜	400
Erie 1st pf.	27½	27½	27	27	— 2⅜	27	28½	200
Erie 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	..	14½	18	6
General Electric	23	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛	23½	23½	1,817
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	..	99	102	25
Lacledo Gas	19	19	18	19	+ ⅜	19	20	1,200
Lake Shore	140	141	140	141	— 4	141	142	475
Long Island	68	68	68	68	— 2	68	70	100
Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	44⅛	42¾	43⅞	+ ⅝	43¾	44	13,650
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5½	6	550
Louis., N. A. & Chic. pf.	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝	13	13½	200
Manhattan Con	88	89¾	88	89½	+ ⅝	89	89½	6,929
*Metropolitan Traction	90¾	91	90½	90⅝	— 2⅜	88	91	381
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	..	63	68	15
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+ 1	35	40	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	18¾	18⅞	18	18⅜	— ⅛	19¼	19¾	1,364
Missouri Pacific	16½	17¼	16⅜	17	+ ⅛	17	17⅜	1,002
*National Lead Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛	18½	19	210
*National Lead Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½	80½	82	367
New-Jersey Central	90¾	91¾	90¼	91	+ ½	91⅜	91½	2,802
New-York Central	91	91	90¾	91	+ ½	91	91¾	575
New-York, Sus. & West.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7¾	8	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½	18	19	100
North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	4	4¼	100
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	5½	6	5½	6	..	5¾	6	400
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼	12¼	12⅝	320
Ontario & Western	12¾	13¼	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼	12¾	12⅞	590
Pacific Mail	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+ ½	18⅜	18¼	610
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½	10½	10⅝	1,620
P., C., C. & St. L.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼	12¼	12¾	110
Pullman Palace Car Company	143	143	143	143	— 4	144	149	235
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	3	3	— ½	3	3¾	1,010
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	— ½	7	8	1,010
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	33	33	+ ½	32½	33½	300
Southern Pacific	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜	18	18⅝	300
Southern Railway	7⅛	7⅞	6¾	7	+ ⅛	7⅛	7¼	4,140
Southern Railway pf.	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛	20	20¼	1,370
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½	+ 1⅛	16¾	16⅞	1,750
Texas Pacific	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	..	6	6½	770
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	68	68	68	68	..	..	63	20
Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	..	5⅞	6	500
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	1⅞	2	500
United States Cordage	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛	3½	3⅞	406
United States Cordage pf.	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅝	6⅞	7½	1,135
United States Cordage gtd.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛	13⅜	14½	200
*United States Leather	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼	6¼	6⅝	1,220
*United States Leather pf.	46	46¼	45¼	46¼	..	46¼	47	4,051
United States Rubber	15½	15⅞	1 55½	15⅝	..	15	15⅞	150
United States Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	..	70	71	100
Wabash pf.	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ¼	13½	13⅝	1,035
Wells-Fargo Express	91⅝	91⅝	90	90	..	90	100	16
Western Union Telegraph	78	78¾	77½	78¼	..	77¾	78¼	4,156
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ¼	7⅛	7⅜	2,970
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜	23¾	26	200
Total								240,267

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛	68⅞	69⅛	7,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	..	..	..	500
Iron Silver	.50	.50	.50	.50	..	..	..	300
Total sales								800

Bonds.

Albany & Sus. Con 6s Registered	1,000	115	Mo., Kan. & East 1st	11,000	88	
Atch., Topeka & San Fe Gen 4s	500	72	Mo., Kan. & Tex 1st 4s	7,000	77½	
	15,000	72		5,000	77¾	
	2,000	72⅛		4,000	77¾	
	33,600	72	Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d	12,000	52	
	1,000	71¾		10,000	51¼	
	5,000	72		4,000	51½	
	6,000	71¾		5,000	51⅝	
	5,000	72		1,000	51⅝	
Adjustment 4s	5,000	50½		15,000	51¼	
	1,000	31		8,000	51⅝	
Austin & Northern 1st	11,000	84		20,000	51	
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st Cons 5s	8,000	115		7,000	51⅛	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1,000	77½		1,000	51⅝	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000	102		1,000	51⅝	
Bklyn W. & W Co 5s	2,000	96½		5,000	51⅝	
Canada Southern 1st Gtd	2,000	105		5,000	51⅝	
Cent of N J Gen 5s	25,000	102		4,000	51⅝	
Chesa & Ohio Con 5s	6,000	100		8,000	51⅝	
Chesa & Ohio Gen 4½s	6,000	68		20,000	51	
Chi., R. & North 5s	2,000	103		7,000	51⅛	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	113½		7,000	51¼	
Chicago, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	9,000	82		10,000	51⅛	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	5,000	85		20,000	51⅛	
Chicago & E. Ill Gen 5s	1,000	98	Northern Pac Cons 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented	21,000	40	
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000	102		51,000	39	
	1,000	103		10,000	38½	
Chi & N. North Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	38		5,000	39	
Chi, R I & P Exts 5s	1,000	98		5,000	39⅜	
	2,000	97		5,000	39⅝	
	21,000	96		10,000	39½	
	5,000	96¼		5,000	40	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	105½		20,000	39½	
Det, Mac & Mar L G	1,000	16	North Pacific Terms 1st	1,000	100	
	4,000	15	Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	75	
East Tenn., Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	6,000	100	Pacific of Mo 1st 4s	4,000	102	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000	100	Phil & Read Gen 4s	18,000	71⅞	
Erie 2d Mortgage	1,000	114	Tr Co Ctfs Assented	3,000	71¾	
Housatonic Con 5s	3,000	120		1,000	71⅝	
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	2,000	99¾		5,000	72	
Int & Gt North 2d Mtge	1,000	67	Rio Grande Westn 1st	5,000	67	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	3,000	89½	St Paul, M & M 2d	4,000	119	
Kan Pac 1st cons Trust Co Certfs	11,000	60	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s	4,000	88	
	10,000	61	San A & Ar Pass 4s	7,000	50½	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	1,000	114½		2,000	51	
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	2,000	72		1,000	50½	
	10,000	71		23,000	50	
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	1,000	92	South Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated	5,000	91	
	2,000c	91½		5,000	90¾	
Metropolitan Elevtd 1st	3,000	114⅜	Southern Railwy 1st 5s	2,000	85	
	1,000	114		4,000	80⅝	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	6,000	110		11,000	80½	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	3,000	93½	West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000c	80½	
Milwaukee & St Paul	5,000	103		5,000	101⅞	
Chicago & Mo River 5s	5,000	103		20,000	101⅞	
Chi & Pacific Western 5s	5,000	108⅝		10,000	101½	
	3,000	108⅝	Registered	12,000	*101¾	
Dakota & Great So 5s	1,000	106		3,000	101	
Iowa & Minn Division	3,000	117¼	Wheeling & L E 1st	1,000	100	
Total						$588,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.37	*.41
Best & Belcher	.54	.55
Bodie Consolidated	.49	.53
Bulwer	..	.34
Challar	2.30	2.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.70
Crown Point	.37	.38
Eureka Con	..	.70
Gould & Curry	..	1.21
Hale & Norcross	1.25	.55
Mexican	.54	.20
Mono	.20	1.05
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Potosi	1.20	.71
Savage	.71	.57
Sierra Nevada	.57	.44
Union Consolidated	.46	.10
Utah	.10	.42
Yellow Jacket	.41	

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 29.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.03	.03
Argentum	.52	.52½
Blue Bell	.04½	.04½
Consolidated	.12¾	.12¾
Gibson	.50	.54
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.00
Isabella	.53½	.54½
Jefferson	.16¾	.16¾
Mount Rosa	.12	.12½
Pharmacist	.09	.09¾
Portland	1.37	1.46
Union	.32¾	.32¾
Work	.09¾	.09¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	150	Man. Beach.	5	12
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60
A. & T.	58	60	M. & N. cfts.	⅝	1½
Am. C. Oil.	8¾	9½	Mich. Cent.	92½	95
Am. Ex.	108	110	M. & St. L.	13½	17
Am. Sp. mfg. pf.	18	22	Minn. Iron.	54	58
Am Arbor.	6	8	M., K. & T.	9¼	10
Am Arbor pf.	19	22	Mobile & O.	17	19
At. & Pac.	..	⅝	N. Lin. Oil.	15	16
B. & O. S.	3	5	Nat. Starch.	..	8
W. pf., new.	3	8	N. S. 1st pf.	48	..
B. W. pf.	102	105	N. S. 2d pf.	20	..
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅝	New Cent. Co.	4	8
B. R. & P.	..	18	N. Y. & N. H.	164	164¾
B. R. & P. pf.	..	55	N. Y. C. & St. L.	10¼	12
B., S. R. & N.	68	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
C. F. & M.	3	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20	25
Cen. Pac.	12¾	13⅜	Norfolk So.	..	70
Chi. & E. I.	40½	42	N. & W., 3d in paid.	3½	5½
C., C. & St. L.	72	78	N. & W. pf.	90	..
Clev. & Pitts.	..	164	3d in paid.	9½	10¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Ont. Mining.	11½	13
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	56	64	Or. I., as. pd.	..	½
Com. Cable.	130	..	Oregon R. & N.	..	1
Consol. Coal.	31	36	Oregon Imp.	10	18
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	8	Penn. Coal.	300	340
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60	Peo. & East.	4	6
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	P., D. & E.	1½	2
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10	P. & W. pf.	..	15
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	90	93	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	45	53
Ev. & T. H.	27	30	P., F. W. & C.	163	..
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	Q'silver.	1½	3
Gt. Nor. pf.	100	112	Q'silver pf.	13	16
G. B. & W. t. r.	..	⅛	Reis. & Sar.	174	180
Homestake.	34	..	R., W. & O.	112	116
Ill. Steel Co.	50	..	St. J. & G. I. pf.	15	22
Iowa Cen.	6	7	St. P. & D. pf.	87	..
Iowa Cen. pf.	21½	24	St. P. & O. pf.	122	125
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8	St. P., M. & M.	107	113
K. & D. M.	2	3	T. & O. C.	20	34
K. & D. M. pf.	10	12	U. S. Ex.	40	42
Lac. Gas pf.	70	80	Wabash pf.	5¼	5½
L. E. & W.	14½	15	*W. U. Beef.	6½	8
L. E. & W. pf.	62½	64½	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil and Ref.	34⅞	35	34⅝	35	400
Am. Sug. Refs.	101½	102¼	100½	101¼	25,200
Am. Tobacco	56	57⅝	56	57½	4,640
A. T. & S. F.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	90
Chicago Gas	50½	51½	50	51	1,520
Chi., R. I. & P.	54	55	53	54⅜	3,820
Chi., B. & Q.	63	64⅜	62¾	63⅞	3,010
Chi., M. & St. P.	67½	68⅜	66⅝	68	25,000
Ches. & Ohio	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	10
Cent. of N. J.	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
Chi. & Northw.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	40
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10⅝	10½	10⅝	90
Gen. Electric	23½	23¾	23	23	310
Louis. & Nash.	43¼	44¼	42¾	43⅞	2,630
Manhattan	88	89¾	88	89⅞	670
Mo. Pacific	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅜	30
N. Y. Central.	90¾	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	10
North American.	4	4	4	4	20
N. Y., Ont. & W.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	400
P. & R., 2d assmt.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	20
Southern Ry. pf.	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	10
Ten. C. & I.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	110
Texas Pac.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	50
U. S. Leather pf.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	120
Wabash pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	200
Wabash pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	100
West. Union.	77⅞	78⅜	77⅞	78⅝	320
Total sales					65,830

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	72	72¼	72	72¼	$18,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	12,000
Southern Ry. 5s.	80¾	80⅝	80½	80½	7,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	15½	15½	15	15	20,000
Total sales					$57,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Bedford Cons.	2.85	2.85	2.50	2.50	4,000
Belcher	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	140
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
C. C. Crip. Cons	.13	.13	.13	.13	300
Horn Silver	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Isabella	.58

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. S. S. STYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Oregon Improvement Company.
To the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders:

The committee appointed by the Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders hereby request you to IMMEDIATELY withdraw your bonds from the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Under the arrangement made by us with the Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, you may do so ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST, and as our negotiations with said committee are not yet consummated, and it has been impossible up to the present day to procure an extension of time beyond August 1st, it is IMPERATIVE, for the protection of your own interests, that you should withdraw your bonds ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1ST.

We will communicate further with bondholders as soon as arrangements are perfected for your protection.

H. AMY, Chairman.
No. 44 Wall St.
New-York, July 27, 1896.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CORNELIUS J. BAILEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., New-York,
DEALERS IN
Street Railroad, Gas and Miscellaneous Securities.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Interest due Aug. 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WABASH RAILROAD CO.
STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of The Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, September 8, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the said Company will be closed Saturday, August 8, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, September 9, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AUG. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, July 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened August 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon August 4, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of tomatoes, calfskin shoes, tins for coffee, and incandescent electric lamps. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1896.

Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New-York, trustee, has designated by lot, bonds numbered 70, 92, 167, 479, 488, 503, 507, 600, and 697 to be redeemed, as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment, due October 1st, 1896.

Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New-York City.

Interest on bonds designated as above will cease October 1st, 1896.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, July 27, 1896.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on and after August 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing August 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard and Third Av.
New-York, July 28, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the last six months, payable August 1, 1896.

Transfer books will open August 2, 1896.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall St., New-York, July 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, July 31, and reopen on Friday, Aug. 21, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1896.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Six Per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1896, FROM THE $700,000 first mortgage bonds of the TOLEDO ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the office of Blair & Co., New-York.

TOLEDO TRACTION COMPANY,
ALBION E. LANG, President.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E' HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent., Mexican money, payable at the rate of $1.07 American per share, at the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New-York, on 15th August, on presentation of coupons.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing August 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, July 29, 1896.

Dividend.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable August 1. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, July 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, SAMUEL.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRIETTA ADLER, Abraham L. Adler, Addie (or Adele) Adler, Tillie Adler, Harry Adler, Oscar Adler, Florence Adler, Otto Steiger, Murray Hill Bank, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Griggs & Co., Solomon Marx, Orr Brothers, Arnow Centennial Lodge, No. 39, I. O. B. B.; M. Schlesinger & Bro., Ludwig Bauman, Charles A. Ludlow, Cecil Frankel, Josephine Adler, Edward Newton, M. Shaffer, Consolidated Gas Company, Crawford Maxwell, Hannah Adler, Martin Heller, Jacob Boley, John Hyslop, James Scott, Julius Bacharach, Rosa Gold, Daniel Loonie, Ellen M. Hennessy, Keuffel & Esser Company, Dan Schwarzkopf & Company, Michael Monahan, (or Monahan & Breen;) F. F. Mannex, H. Meyer, Wallach's Laundry, Henry Stone, (or Mrs. Fanny Stone, as executrix, &c.,) J. A. de Lima & Co., Leighton & Turner, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Worth & Rose Jackson, as executrix of Charles Jackson; S. Funk, Metropolitan Telegraph & Telephone Company, H. C. & G. S. Baillie, The American Hebrew Rosa Simm, as executrix of Solomon Simm, deceased; Bloomingdale Brothers, Cummins & Bennett, Kraus Brothers, Salem Field Cemetery, Mount Nebon Cemetery, John Benisch, Samish & Hertz, E. Fuerth, Thos. F. Burke & Bros., Volkening & Co., Benedict & Fowler, George A. Haggerty, C. H. Unlandherm, Brown, McAllister & Co., John McLean, E. Greenberger, Thomas G. Hojer, Thomas F. Carey, Carey Brothers, New-York Bay Cemetery Co., Stevenson & Blew, E. Bizzozzero & Co., Craig & Richards, Granite Co., David Greenfield, Aaron Kahn, Maxwell & Dempsey, Empire State Bank, Frank J. McBarron, as special guardian of Oscar Adler and Florence Adler, and to all persons interested in the estate of Samuel Adler, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and amended and supplemental account of proceedings of Henry Gottgetreu, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy23-1aw6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Washington, in the State of New-York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Abby G. Thomson, late of the Town of Greenwich, in the County of Washington, and State of New-York, deceased, and all creditors of said Abby G. Thomson are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of said County of Washington on or before the 25th day of August, 1896. I. & J. M. LAWSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 37 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. jy20-2aw4wM&Th

ROE, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. ROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. JOHN TOWNSHEND, Executor, &c. ap30-1aw6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIMON, formerly Henry Zimmer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, her attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of February, 1896. CLARA SIMON, Executrix. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executrix, 41 Park Row, New-York City. f6-1aw6mTh

SOUTHACK, ELLA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA LOUISE SOUTHACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of June, 1896. EUGENE SOUTHACK, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. je4-1aw6mTh

VARKER, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS VARKER, deceased, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1896. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. my21-1aw6mTh

WEYMAN, CORNELIUS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS J. WEYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at its place of transacting business, No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1896.—Dated New-York, 17th June, 1896. REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Executor. VARNUM & HARISON, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William St., New-York City. je18-1aw6mTh&de18

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as temporary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER and EMILE GUILLAUDEU, copartners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of W. B. Wheeler & Company, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896. HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.

FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, made on the 13th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. WHEELER, lately doing business at No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said W. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 23rd, 1896.

HARRY W. SIMPSON, Assignee.

FRELING H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy23-1aw6wTh

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Grain Advanced on Bullish Crop News and Higher West—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong and Fairly Active—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee Fairly Active and Stronger.

The grain market started off with a jump upward, and local shorts covered freely, while the West was higher and crop news very bullish. The trading was more extensive, although chiefly scalping and switching. Provisions were in moderate covering demand, and closed steadier. Cotton was active and unsettled, with free local covering and prices higher. Coffee was fairly active, and closed higher with Havre.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ 23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	31¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$2.90 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam.....	3.40 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated.....	4⅝@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5¼@ ..
Copper, lake	10.75 @11.15
Lead	2.92½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts advanced 1@1¼c, on wet weather abroad, bullish crop news from the West, higher Western markets, and reported damage to the Russian crop; declined ¼c on easier late cables, closing firm at ⅞c gain for the day, with a fairly active scalping trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 2,100,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 536,000 bushels decrease in the amount afloat and in Europe.... Spot was moderately active at ⅜c advance. Sales, 32,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels choice red Winter at 69c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 198,020 bushels; receipts, 101,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 250,302 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed strong at ⅝c advance, following wheat and the West. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 811,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was dull and firm at ½c advance, without sales, on account of scarcity. Receipts, 15,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 310,044 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,005 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 201,312 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼@⅝c, on reports of crop damage by rains West, and a decrease of 820,000 bushels east of the Rockies, as reported by Bradstreet's, with trading more active....Spot were a trifle higher and in fair demand....Sales, 99,000 bushels, including 2 white, in elevator, 25¼c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅝@23c for 5,000 bushels, with 25,000 bushels for export, on private terms; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½@23¾c for 54,000 bushels; track mixed, 23@24½c; track white, 25@30c for 17,000 bushels.... Receipts, 60,700 bushels; exports, 9,466 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	63¾
August	....	.. @..	63¾
September	1,500,000	63½@64½	64¼
October	....	.. @..	64⅝
December	835,000	65 5-16@66 5-16	66⅛
Total.....	2,425,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	30¼@30⅝	30⅝
September	260,000	30 3-16@30⅝	30⅝
October	55,000	30¾@31	31
May	10,000	33¾@33⅞	33¾
Total.....	335,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	22¼@22¾	22¾
September	40,000	22¼@22⅝	22⅝
October	25,000	22¾@22⅞	22¾
Total.....	75,000		

FLOUR—Market unchanged and quoted steady on a fair local demand. Sales, 14,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,000 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clears, and 250 bbls fine, on private terms; 8,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.85, 3,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.35, and 300 bbls patents at $3.80....Arrivals, 4,229 bbls and 8,436 sacks; exports, 6,847 bbls and 2,000 sacks; stock at this port, 70,236 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.40@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western nominal at 38½c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 80¼c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and weak....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a report that a sale had been made within the past ten days of equal to 10,000 bbls prime Summer yellow, in bulk, to arrive from the South, but whether it was to go to the home trade or for export, or any of the particulars of the transaction, it was impossible to learn. Many of the trade were inclined to look upon the transaction as a speculative one. No other business was reported as having been transacted during the day, and prime Summer yellow was quoted nominally at 23c; off-grade yellow was at 22½@23c. Crude oil was dull, and quoted nominally at 19@20c for prime....LARD OIL was unchanged at 39@40c for prime city. ....LINSEED OIL was in slow demand; prices unchanged at 33c for American and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 29.—Oil closed at $1.10. Standard's price, $1.08.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West showed slightly more tone. There appeared to be more disposition to operate on the bull side, and shorts were buying more freely to cover contracts, closing steady. Lard was up 2½@5c, pork was 7½@15 points, and bacon showed an advance of 10@20 points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 16,000 head.

LARD—At the West there was moderate buying by shorts to cover contracts, and prices advanced 2½@5 points. July closed at 3.10c, nominal; September at 3.10@3.10c, closing at 3.15c bid; October at 3.15@3.20c, closing at 3.20c bid; December at 3.25@3.32½c, closing at 3.32½c; January at 3.40@3.47½c, closing at 3.47½c asked. Here the market was quiet, but steady. Cash at 3.40c; sales, 1 tank at 3.05c; city steam steady; sales, 105 tcs at 3c; refined was steady; Continent at 3.75c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, cakes, 5.65c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—There was more tone to the market at the West. The receipts of hogs were below the estimates, and there was more disposition shown to invest at the low prices now ruling, closing at an advance of 7½@15 points for the day. July closed at $6.15, nominal; September at $6.02½@$6.25, closing at $6.20; October at $5.90@$5.97½, closing at $5.97½; January at $6.75@$6.87½, closing at $6.85. Here the market was fairly active and steady; sales, 500 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$7.75 for old and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—The market at the West was quiet, but prices advanced 5@10 points on buying, principally by shorts to cover contracts. July closed at 3.15c, nominal; September at 3.10@3.20c, closing at 3.20c bid; October at 3.15@3.27½c, closing at 3.25c bid; January at 3.32½@3.37½c, closing at 3.37½c bid.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was a quiet market, but no changes were made in quotations, which held fairly steady....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 5¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3½@4c.

BEEF—Business quiet; recent sales, 500 bbls and 300 tcs; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Dull market; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices....Bacon, 4¼c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4⅝c; 140 lb, 4⅝c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼@5¼c....Receipts at the West, 41,194 head; last year, 32,913 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; 5c lower; $2.50@$3.30; left over, 4,000 head. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,871 head; 10@15c lower; $2.40@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,221 head; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,002 head; $2.50@$3. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,500 head; weak; $2.75@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,200 head; 5c lower; $2.65@$3.

TALLOW—There continued a quiet market. A sale of 50 hhds prime city was made at 3 1-16c, but buyers generally refused to name better than 3c, with sellers at 3 1-16c. Country was in limited demand and steady at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet market. Sellers were at 4¼c and buyers at 4c, and business could probably have been done at 4¼c. Lard stearine was nominal at 4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were offered freely for foreign account, and values were lower early in the day, but the close showed a reaction of 5@15 points advance, with considerable local buying; Havre was steady at ⅛@1¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@1¼f pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and easy, at 12c asked for No. 7. Sales, 1,300 bags Maricaibo on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—September, 3,000 bags at 9.75c; October, 250 bags at 9.35c; November, 500 bags at 9.30c; December, 2,000 bags at 9.05c; March, 500 bags at 9.05c; total, 6,250 bags. Half-hour Call and Close—July, 1,000 bags at 11c; August, 250 bags at 10.20c; September, 250 bags at 9.75c, 750 bags at 9.85c, 1,000 bags at 9.90c, 2,000 bags at 9.95c, and 250 bags at 9.90c; October, 300 bags at 9.35c, 1,000 bags at 9.55c, 500 bags at 9.60c, and 250 bags at 9.45c; December, 500 bags at 9.15c, 750 bags at 9.20c, 250 bags at 9.25c, and 4,250 bags at 9.20c; March, 500 bags at 9.15c, 500 bags at 9.25c, 750 bags at 9.20c, and 2,000 bags at 9.15c; total, 17,250 bags. Sold Together—250 bags September at 9.95c and 250 bags December at 9.25c; also 250 bags December at 9.20c and 250 bags March at 9.20c. Exchanges—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December; total for day, 25,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.15@9.20c; February, 9.15@9.20c; March, 9.15@9.20c; April, 9.10@9.20c; May, 9.10@9.20c; June, 9.10@9.20c; July, 10.95@11c; August, 10.30@10.40c; September, 9.90@9.95c; October, 9.45@9.50c; November, 9.30@9.40c; December, 9.20@9.25c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with free covering by local shorts and good buying for New-Orleans account; prices at one time 23 points up, but closed barely steady at 10@13 points advance, with considerable realizing on local account....Spot was quiet at ⅛c advance. Sales, 45 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract....Middling, 7 11-16c; middling gulf, 7 11-16c.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	7.07@7.15	7.17	7.15	600
August	7.16@7.17	7.27	7.08	22,200
September	6.61@6.62	6.71	6.46	14,900
October	6.58@6.59	6.70	6.46	52,300
November	6.54@6.55	6.64	6.41	12,400
December	6.57@6.58	6.69	6.43	88,000
January	6.60@6.61	6.71	6.47	50,300
February	6.65@6.66	6.73	6.61	1,900
March	6.70@6.71	6.80	6.56	8,800
April	6.74@6.76	6.62	6.62	200
Total.....				251,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 683 bales, against 126 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice white beans have a fair call, and held steady at full late prices; small in moderate demand and weak. Pea beans also lower, owing to free offerings from Michigan at prices much below figures current here. White kidney selling fairly, but 1,100 sacks came, and only possible for the finest stock in large barrels. Black turtle soup very firm, and 1c higher. Yellow eye dull and weak. California lima 1c@c lower. Green peas very dull, and nobody looking buyers. We quote: Beans, marrow choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1.02½; do, white kidney, $1.22½@$1.23; do, red kidney, $1.07½@$1.10; do, yellow eye, $1.20; do, black turtle soup, $1.10@$1.12½; do, Lima, $1.65@$1.70; green peas, bbls, per bushel, 77½c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

POTATOES—Receipts fair and demand good for fine grades, with prices steady....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8½@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy grades very firm, and demand fair....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¼c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@5c.

EGGS—Market quiet and prices easier....State, 13@14c; Western, 12½@13c; do, case, $1.25@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in rather liberal supply, and the tone is slightly in buyers' favor; it requires exceptionally fine stock to exceed our reduced quotations. There are no Southern peaches in to-day, and values are nominal; a large supply from Maryland and Delaware is dragging heavily at lower and irregular prices. Southern pears mostly in

STRANGLED HIS YOUNG MISTRESS.

Miss Margaret Drown Murdered in Her Room by a Negro.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—James Smith, a negro, who murdered Miss Margaret Drown at Seat Pleasant, Md., last night, was captured to-day by the Washington police at 310 East Capitol Street, the city residence of the mother of the murdered girl.

Smith has made a full confession of the crime, and is held awaiting requisition papers from Gov. Lowndes of Maryland. Miss Drown, he says, resisted until he choked her into insensibility.

Smith seems to have followed almost exactly in the lines of the negro Ford, recently executed in this city for the murder of Elsie Kreglo. When he failed to accomplish his design, he cut his intended victim's throat to prevent her identifying him.

The Washington City police suspected he would come to the East Capitol Street house, where he was formerly employed, and they had the place watched. When he reached there this morning, the authorities were notified and he was arrested. He made no resistance.

Miss Drown was a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and is described as a handsome and accomplished girl, twenty-two years of age. Both she and her aunt are said to be well known in Bridgeport.

Mrs. Drown, the aunt and adopted mother of the murdered girl, had some business in Washington yesterday, and left home about noon, leaving Miss Margaret to look after the house. After luncheon, Miss Margaret went, with her book, and spent the afternoon in a hammock near the house. It was about 6 o'clock when the young lady went into the house to dress. Her room was on the second floor, the windows of which faced the road, but too far from the public highway for a noise to be heard.

One of the other servants saw "Jim" Smith, the man now under arrest, when he went up stairs about 6:30 o'clock, but his going attracted no special attention, for he was a house servant, and had a right to be anywhere in the house. While he was up stairs the farm hands and cook heard a noise on the upper floor.

Whether the noise was a laugh or a cry, they could not tell, but it was enough to attract their attention, for when "Jim" came down, Lucy asked:

"What's the matter up stairs?"

"What's the matter?" replied Smith. "Nothing at all."

"Was Miss Margaret laughing or crying?"

"She was laughing, of course," was his quick response.

Smith seemed very much excited, and had on his arm a small basket. The cook asked where he was going, and he responded, "I'm going over to get some eggs."

This answer was a plausible explanation of his movements, for he had been in the habit of going for eggs in the afternoon, and nothing wrong was suspected. The murder was not known until 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Drown returned home from the city.

THE NEW NAVAL REGISTER.

Interesting Items in It About Sea Service and Shore Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The new Naval Register, the mid-year edition of that valuable compilation, contains many interesting and suggestive facts in its statistical tables and lists of names. There probably has been no batch of Rear Admirals which has had so little sea service as the six officers who now occupy the highest grade of the service. This is the result of the many changes in the grade of Rear Admirals which have occurred within the past few years.

The naval officer who has seen more sea service than any other officer in the navy is Admiral W. A. Kirkland, who has spent nearly twenty-four years of his service since 1850 at sea.

The Commodore who has had the greatest amount of sea service of all the officers of his grade is F. V. McNair; the officer in the grade who has the least to his credit is E. O. Matthews, the present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The Commodore who has had the most shore duty, and, in fact has had more shore than any other officer in the service, with one exception, that of Admiral Ramsay, is Lieut. Phythian, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. He has been nearly twenty-six years on shore duty since 1852, and his last cruise was in '86. The remarkable feature about Commodore Phythian's record is that since the war he has served less than eight years at sea, counting in a billet as commanding officer of the St. Mary's.

The Captain who has seen more shore duty than any other man of his grade is H. L. Howison, who has just been ordered to command the Oregon after waiting since 1888 for sea duty.

The two Commodores who have been longest unemployed are N. M. Bence, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and A. V. Reed, who recently was transferred to the retired list. The Captain who has seen the most sea duty of all the officers of his grade is J. J. Read of the Olympia. Of the Commanders, the one who has passed the longest period unemployed is James D. Graham, who has been under suspension since 1892. The Commander next in order, for the same reason is R. P. Leary of the Katahdin, who has been unemployed eleven of the thirty-six years he has been in the service. He has had twelve years' shore duty, and the remainder sea service. Until he took command of the Katahdin, last February, he had not been to sea since 1889.

The scarcity of available commands commensurate with an officer's rank has accounted in times past for many of the long periods between assignments to sea duty.

Of the Lieutenant Commanders, the one who has seen the most sea service is J. E. Pillsbury of the Naval War College. He has spent more than twenty years of his thirty-four years' total service at sea. It is a longer period of sea duty than most of the Rear Admirals have to their credit, despite the fact that they all were in the service ten years before Pillsbury.

NEW DISINFECTING PLANT.

Dr. Doty's Floating Appliance to Purify Steamships.

The new disinfecting apparatus, devised by Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, for the Quarantine Service at the Port of New-York, was exhibited at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Dr. Doty superintended the trial, and there were present among others Dr. W. A. Ewing, George T. Harrison, Dr. G. B. Fowler, Dr. J. W. Brannon, Dr. A. N. Bell, J. D. Bryant, and Dr. W. H. Draper.

The apparatus is on board the steamboat J. W. Wadsworth, and the plan of operation is as follows: When a steamship, her passengers, or their baggage, need to be disinfected, the Wadsworth takes a position alongside, and the passengers, with their effects, are passed from the large to the small vessel in installments.

On the small vessel the passengers are thoroughly bathed with warm water or cold, and their belongings are put into a metal receptacle and subjected to a superheated steam process, which destroys all disease germs. There is a drier in which the property is dried, the whole process occupying about ten minutes. The property is not injured by the process.

If chemicals are required for fumigating, there is specially devised apparatus for the purpose. There are also powerful blowers for forcing air or fumes through the holds of vessels.

The witnesses of the trial were pleased with the apparatus, and the Wadsworth will be in the regular service of the Quarantine Department.

One feature of the boat is a metallic surface lining for all the bathrooms and other apartments, to prevent lodging places for any germs of disease. The new apparatus is expected to save cost as well as time.

Dock Department's Quarterly Report.

The Department of Docks issued its report to the Mayor yesterday for the quarter ended April 30, 1896. The revenue for the quarter amounted to $507,156.78, and the disbursements to $166,-413.54. This is an increase of $17,079.39 in revenue over the corresponding period of last year, and a decrease in expenditures of $209,119.91. The board also submitted a summary of the improvements in West Street.

New Polish Parishes in Brooklyn.

Two new Polish Roman Catholic parishes are about to be established in Brooklyn. The church for one will be at Driggs Avenue and Humboldt Street, in the Eastern District, and the other will be at Twenty-fourth Street, near Fourth Avenue. The Eastern District church is being built at a cost of $20,000. The property for the Western District church has been purchased for $8,000, but its plans have not been decided upon.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of Sales in the Auction Rooms Yesterday.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold at auction yesterday, at 111 Broadway, in foreclosure, the vacant plot, 75 by 99.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, beginning 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to Jacob D. Butler, for $12,250.

At private treaty D. Hoexter sold to Isaac Boehm four lots, 100 by 100, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, west of Morris Avenue, for $15,000, and two lots, 50 by 106.6, on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, west of Morris Avenue, for $6,000.

Sales scheduled to be held at auction today, at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, northeast corner, 27.4 by 90, five-story brick flat, foreclosure sale; Simon Pretzfeld; executor, and others vs. Edward L. Lawrence and others; Wolf, Kahn & Ullman, attorneys; Arthur Berry, referee. Due on judgment, $44,182.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 457 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,753.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement and store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 126-130 East Seventy-first Street, 50 by 100.5, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $65,360.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 659 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 72.02 feet east of Webster Avenue, 22.29 by 99.78 by 22 by 98.12, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,248.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for three five-story brick flats, by Charles H. Dalhauser of 849 First Avenue, owner; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 111.10 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, by same owner; cost, $3,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, for a sixteen-story terra-cotta brick office building, owner not given; Bruce Price, architect; cost, $1,500,000.

Nos. 570 and 572 West Broadway, for a ten-story brick building, lofts, by John B. Ireland of 19 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $125,000.

No. 215 East Twenty-second Street, for a one-story brick office building, by Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., of 55 Bleecker Street, owners; cost, $5,000.

Topping Street, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by P. T. Dunn of 503 Jefferson Avenue, owner; cost, $10,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for eight three-story frame dwellings, by Emil Schaffer, owner; cost, $36,000.

No. 213 to 219 East Sixty-ninth Street, by Max Danziger of 11 East Seventieth Street, owner, alterations to four five-story brick tenements; cost, $20,000.

Little West Twelfth Street, northwest corner of Washington Street, by estate of Charles W. Wing of 446 West Thirteenth Street, owner of building, alterations to a five-story brick store and loft; cost, $1,500.

Pell Street, northeast corner of Mott Street, by John H. Voss of 330 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story store and dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Twentieth Street, by Hugh O'Neill of 143 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to two three-story and basement brick store, &c.; cost, $8,000.

No. 33 Bowery, by Max Well and B. Mayer, owners; David Rutman, lessee, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 497 Seventh Avenue, by George W. Ellis of 173 Fifth Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $175.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, by the Hake estate of Mount Vernon, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $3,000.

No. 754 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by William J. Schliesmann of 754 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

Morris Avenue and High Bridge Road, southeast corner, by Julia Gerding, owner, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 29.

MINETTA ST, 17; George M. Ducker and wife to Catarina Breier..... $1
2D AV, 351; Maria Sharkey to George P. Sharkey..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x64; Annie L. Gardner and another to William B. Blackwell..... 10
119TH ST, 110 East; John Friedel and wife to August Zanzig..... 30,250
BROOME AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 141th St, 25x100; Katharine P. Kitchen to Valentine Saltzer and wife..... 19,500
WHITLOCK AV, w s, 200 ft s of 145th St, 50x irregular; Patrick Geehan and another to Catherine L. Andrews..... 5
LOT 13, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson, 25x90; Henry H. Vought and others to Bridget Harney..... 3,500
BRIGGS AV, s s, 128.8 ft n e of Travers St, 50x100; George W. Moore and wife to T. Harrison Bopp..... 4,750
FIELDSTON ROAD, e s, 5.8 ft n of 238th St, 194.4x157.1x ...; Thomas H. Hubbard and another, executors, to Willis Benner..... 4,500
STANTON ST, n s, 150 ft e of Bowery, 25x100; Franz Jaeger to Henrietta Klein. 32,500
67TH ST, s s, 346 Eleanor J. Robinson to William N. Hall..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; John Jeroloman and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Duffy to Pincus Lowenfeld, 5-16th parts..... 43
MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Bernard Duffy and others to John Jeroloman, 121-16th parts..... 10
TAYLOR AV, e s, 900 ft n of Columbia Av, 50.6x100; Jane L. Leddy to Mary A. Hickey..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Hickey to Emil Zanzig and wife..... 3,400
2D AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Katharina Gelb to David Oppenheimer and wife..... 16,500
WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lot 444, map of Unionport; David Oppenheimer and wife to Katharina Gelb..... 5,000
BRIGGS AV, s e s, 178.8 ft n e of Travers St, 50x100; William G. Watt to T. Harrison Bopp..... 2,150
16TH ST, 534 East; Georgine Burchell to Theodore Smith..... 1
149TH ST, n s, Lot 80, map of Melrose South; Charles H. Strong, referee, to Thomas Lenane..... 3,075
LOT 37 to 40, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Ernest Sass..... 3,925
LOTS 7 and 8, same map; same to James McGlynn..... 1,340
LOT 29 to 32, same map; same to Ralph S. Voorhees..... 4,275
LOTS 22 and 23, same map; same to Robert Rogers..... 3,575
28TH ST, s s, 468.9 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Gertrude V. C. Hamilton to Edward Gridley..... 7,000
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 29 ft s of 124th St, 23.9x88; Edward McConnell to Samuel McConnell..... 25,000
119TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 50.5; Hannah Young and another to Bertha Cohen..... 6,500
TRINITY AV, (propdsed,) n w corner of 133th St, 200 ft to 136th St, x125; John McLaughlin and wife to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York..... 30,000
120TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Henry J. Smith and wife to Margaret A. McGrath..... 20,000
98TH ST, 50 to 56 West; John O. Baker and wife to Mary J. Ruddon..... 1
BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 244.6 ft n e of Tryon St, 52.6x140x50x133.7; James C. De La Mare, referee, to John F. Steeves..... 2,000
163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 112.6; August Zanzig and wife and others to John Friedel..... 11,000
63D ST, 229 West; Samuel H. Gainsborg and wife to Pauline Brehm..... 1
STANTON ST, 126; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another... 10
BROADWAY, 5 to 11, and 5 to 11 Greenwich St; Stacy C. Richmond to the Broadway Realty Company..... 3,000,000
6TH ST, s w s, 213 ft n w of Lewis St, 21x94; Bridget Hogan to Adam Heppenheimer..... 7,500
7TH ST, 97½; Bernhard Holzman and wife to John F. McKeon..... 1
WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Leopold R. Treu..... 1
4TH ST, 266 East; Francis A. Dugro, as trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 18,000
4TH ST, s s, 288.7 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x96.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Harry Fischel..... 1
110TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Ferdinand Kursman and wife to Edward Nicholson..... 1
BOSTON ROAD, 997; George Choppell and wife to Anna J. Daly..... 5,000
LOTS 19, 20, 34, 35, and 36, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; United Real Estate and Trust Company to Emil J. Winterroth..... 4,445

Recorded Leases.

BARTH, Augustus, to Jacob A. Stroh; 307 6th Av, 5 7-12 years..... $4,000 to $5,000
HAUBER, Bella, to Louis Kahn; 1,587 Madison Av, 3 8-12 years..... 1,200
SALADINO, Domenico, to Elisa Carusc; 171 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 2,880

THE MINISTERS, ELDERS, AND DEACONS of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to George W. Montgomery, 105 Fulton St, 21 years..... 1,000
YULE, John, to William Roberts; 981 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 2,000 to 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BOPP, T. Harrison, to George W. Moore; s e s of Briggs Av, 128.8 ft n w of Travers St, 3 years..... $2,250
SAME to Willia... G. Watt; s e s of Briggs Av, 178.7 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years.. 1,000
BREHM, Pauline, and husband to George Ehret; n s of 84th St, 210 ft e of 4th Av; also n s of 85d St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,700
CONOVER, Mary J., and husband to Anna S. Finck; Lots 39 and 40 in Parcel 4, map of 239 lots at Woodlawn Heights, 3 years. 400
CHAPPELL, George, and wife to William H. Lane; w s of Boston Road, or Av, 115 ft s of Lot 149, map of Morrisania, 4 years, (two mortgages)..... 4,500
DAVIS, William, Jr., to Catherine J. Paine; n e corner of 152d St and Melrose Av, 3 years..... 5,000
ELLISON, Rachel, to Gustavus Sidenberg; w s of Columbus Av, 51.2 ft n of 74th St, 5 years..... 30,000
FRIEDEL, John, and wife to John W. Haaren; s s of 119th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 500
SAME to same; n s of 163d St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,500
FISCHEL, Harry, to Esther Herrman and others, executrix, &c., of Henry Herrman, deceased; s s of 4th St, 283.7 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 9,000
SAME to Noel B. Sanborn; s s of 4th St, 288.7 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 2,000
FLANNERY, Simon P., to Robert F. Tysen; 259 William St, 3 years.... 2,800
FRANCKLING, John L., to Conrad Stein; 51 East 18th St, saloon..... 1,318
GRIDLEY, Edward, and others, to North River Savings Bank; 328 West 28th St, 1 year..... 11,000
HARNEY, Bridget, to Henry H. Vought and another; n s of a private lane, 183.10 ft from Boston Av, w s, 3 years..... 400
SAME to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; same property, installments..... 3,120
HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to Edward Kent and William H. Willcox, executors, &c., of Mary J. Havemeyer, (deceased;) n s of 25th St, 559.8 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 12,000
SAME to same; s s of 40th St, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 8,000
HERTER, Maria A. and Peter, to the Murray Hill Bank of New-York City; w s of 2d Av, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 4 months... 5,000
SAME to the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; same property, 5 years..... 18,000
KEHOE, John, and wife to Patrick J. Carlin & Co. of Brooklyn; 260, 261, 262, and 263 West 13th, and 65 and 67 Vestry St, secures notes..... 53,450
KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Brook Av, 49.11 ft s of 147th St, 1 year..... 1,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w s of Madison Av, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year..... 2,000
McGLYNN, James, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 7 and 8, map of sixty-two lots at Mount Hope, installments..... 804
MEYER, Nellie, to Frances E. H. Lewis; n s of 72d St, 68 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 35,000
SAME to Morris S. Wise; 105 West 72d St, 1 year..... 1,750
MONTGOMERY, George W., to John Graham and Peter Paterson; 105 Fulton St, 45 ft w of William St, leasehold..... 7,500
McCORD, William M., and wife to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee for Edward M. Gedney; 223 West 70th St, 2 years... 16,000
McNIEL, Eliza, to Matilda A. Goodwin, trustee of Matilda E. Coddington; s e s of Hamilton Place, 40.7 ft s of 142d St, 5 years..... 9,000
MONAHAN, Margaret, to Charles M. Warner, receiver for James Wallace & Son; s s of 32d St, 242 ft w of 1st Av, note..... 500
MARSHALL, Albert B., and wife to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; e s of Virginia St, 318 ft s of Sanford St, secures surety to contract..... ...
NICHOLSON, Edward, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 116th St, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 4 year..... 30,000
OPPENHEIMER, David, and wife to Katharina Gelb; e s of 2d Av, 50.9 ft n of 106th St, 1 year..... 1,500
SAME to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman; same property, 2 years..... 2,750
BROADWAY REALTY COMPANY to United States Mortgage Company; 5 to 11 Broadway and 5 to 11 Greenwich St, secures bonds..... $1,800,000
SAME to the State Trust Company; same property, bonds..... 1,200,000
McCORMACK, Isabella and Annie, to trustee of Fannie McCormack; n e corner of 9th Av and 213th St, 3 years..... 3,000
RICHARDS, Eliza F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 East 11th St, 3 years..... 20,000
ROGERS, Robert, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 22, 23, and 24, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 3 years..... 2,145
SCHWANECKE, Dora A., to the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of Jackson Av, 225 ft n of 138th St, 1 year..... 3,000
STRENGLEIN, Pankratz, and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank; n e corner of Robbins Av and 151st St, 1 year..... 11,000
SASS, Ernest, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 37 to 40, map of 62 lots of Mount Hope, &c., 3 years.. 2,355
SMULL, Agnes A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 62d St, 68 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500
STEELE, Sarah J., to Nicola Silvigia; e s of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft s of 133d St, 3 months..... 1,600
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Julia C. S. Grant; w s of Washington Av, 381.3 ft s of 171st St, 3 years..... 5,000
SAME to Ronald K. Brown, trustee for Samuel B. Kenyon; w s of Washington Av, 825 ft s of 171st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000
TREU, Leopold R., to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamerschlag; 141 to 145 Wooster St, 1 year..... 28,000
UREN, Christina, to Thomas J. Cummins; n s of 106th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 1,500
VREELAND, Annie F., to Egbert Winkler; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 2 months..... 2,350
VOORHEES, Ralph S., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lots 29 to 32, map of 62 lots Mount Hope, &c..... 2,565
WINTERROTH, Emil J., to same; Lots 19, 20, and 34 to 36, same map, 3 years. 2,667
WILCOX, Mary P., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 54th St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 80,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALDWIN, George V., to David S. Ritterband..... $1
BROWN, J. Romaine, to Constance de H. Carr..... 4,000
GOLDSCHMIDT, Edward, to trustees of Samuel B. H. Judah..... 1
HEILMAN, Louis A., to same..... 1
JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Eastern Insurance Company, New-York..... 50,000
VAN VLECK, Emma D., and another, trustees of Patrick Dickie, to United States Trust Company of New-York, executors, &c., of Patrick Dickie..... 16,000
WHEELWRIGHT, William D., to executors of Winfield Austin..... 1
WASHINGTON, Alfred H., to Edmund Coffin..... 1
HEILNER, Emanuel, Simon Adler, and Allen L. Mordecai to executors of Joseph H. Rossbach..... 25,000
HALL, Jane R., to William H. Hall.... 40,000
HALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 1
LYNCH, Patrick H., to Florence D. Kellogg, (two assignments)..... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

96TH ST, 138 West; J. George Flammer against Joseph J. Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
14TH ST, 158 and 160 West, and 53 7th Av; Thomas H. Barowsky and others against Elisha H. Pratt and others, (partition.)
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Don A. Gaylord against Peter Saltuary and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.
182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100; Fritz Kuhnle & Co. against G. G. Young, owner and contractor..... $221
61ST ST, 38 East; American Lumber Company against Meyer L. Rhein, owner and contractor..... 14
81ST ST, 73 to 81 East; Frank Wennemer against Lewis Z. Bach, owner and contractor..... 268
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 75.8x100; James Rogers against George Mungo, owner; Isaac Hart and William M. Chapman, owners and contractors..... 236
ORCHARD ST, 22; Isaac Cohen against John Levy, owner and contractor..... 73
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Emil Mueller against Edward Jenking, owner and contractor..... 525
69TH ST, 233 East; Luigi Sabarese against Max Danziger, owner; Jeri Altieri, contractor..... 39

Said to be an Eloping Couple.

Joseph Hamphl and Lena Unger, an alleged eloping couple from Zittau, Germany, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lahn. The German Consul General, Dr. August Feigel, received a cable dispatch from the Chief of Police at Zittau asking that the couple be detained and saying that Hamphl had a wife and three children living in Germany. They will be taken to Ellis Island to-day, where their case will come up before Deputy Commissioner McSweeny.

Steamer Bermuda to Carry Fruit.

J. Millard, a naval architect at 1 Broadway, said yesterday that the steamer Bermuda was not bought for the Cuban Junta and would not be used in any more filibuster expeditions. "Some other parties and I," he said, "bought the steamer and shall use her in the fruit trade. She had been deprived of her registry, and was practically without a country, and we got her cheap. As soon as the new registry papers can be obtained we shall send her to Jamaica."

Duchess of Manchester Not Here.

The Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga, did not arrive here yesterday from England with her son and daughter, the young Duke and Lady Alice Montague, as was expected.

NEW-ROCHELLE REPUBLICANS

Elect Delegates to Various Local Conventions.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 29.—The Republican Town Convention was held last evening, and delegates were elected to the Assembly District, School, County, and Assembly Conventions as follows:

Assembly District Convention—C. H. Young, George Lambden, Thomas Finlayson, J. E. Morgan, Eugene Lambden, Clarence M. Searing, C. H. Striker, and S. M. Romaine.

County Convention—G. W. Davenport, George Lambden, C. H. Young, Banks H. Bouton, H. A. Thomas, George Kallenberg, C. M. Searing, Charles Earwicker, and Henry Sweet.

Assembly Convention—William Kind, Jr., James Flanagan, John Bircham, W. K. Palmer, W. H. Kellock, Peter Berger, B. Engleman, and C. H. Striker.

School Convention—Charles Nutt, H. S. Clarke, George Ferguson, Eugene Lambden, A. C. Owens, F. G. Stiles, Samuel Walters, Horace Crosby, and I. E. Young.

Arrival of Mrs. Sarah Morgan's Body.

The body of Mrs. Sarah Morgan, who died in Germany, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lahn in charge of her two sons, Julius and George. Her brother, J. Pierpont Morgan, met the Lahn with his yacht Corsair at Quarantine and took aboard his nephews. They followed the Lahn to her pier, where the body of Mrs. Morgan was transferred to the Corsair. The burial will be in Hartford, Conn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

"TIMES ARE HARD." "MONEY SCARCE." "YES."

Then NOW is the time to buy.
I CAN SELL COTTAGES
at PRICES that will surprise you,
and on TERMS never before offered.
COME AND SEE ME
and you will be convinced.
F. B. ROSS, 150 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Bachelor apartments of two and three rooms and bath to let in the centrally located CUMBERLAND, Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.; Elevator all night; steam heat, gas; service free. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

105th ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant six-room-and-bath flats; janitor's service; all improvements; $25 to $28; half block from cable; one from elevated; liberal rent allowance.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished flat by two gentlemen, near Broadway, between 34th and 42d Sts.; state price. Address C. N. H., Box 211 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against THOMAS BRIEN, if living, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly line of said street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24th, 1896.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
jy27-2aw8wM&Th&au17

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 3 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY.—2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Capua, via Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 1 PM for Barbadoes direct, also North Brazil, Para, and Manaos, per steamship Cametense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON) BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., A